Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XIV. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 28, 1835. Whole No. 709.

St. Mark's Place, Venice.

THE beautiful building in which was formerly deposited the Library of St. Mark, is situated on one side of the Piazza di S. Marco. The architect was Sansovino, to whose genius Venice was indebted for many of her most magnificent structures. Jacopo Tatti, who afterwards assumed the name of Sansovino, was born at Florence, about the year 1479, and became the pupil of a sculptor, Andrea Contucci da Monte a Sansovino. His labours at Florence having rendered him much celebrated, he transferred his studio to Rome, where he became known, not only as a sculptor, but also as an architect of the highest talent. On the sack of Rome, in 1527, Sansovino was compelled to fly, and retreated to Venice, intending from thence to proceed to the court of France, whither he had been invited. Having been called upon to superintend the affairs of the Church of St. Mark, he executed this duty so much to the satisfaction of the senate, that he was appointed to the office of chief architect of the republic.

The first building erected in Venice, from the designs of Sansovino was the Zecca, or Mint, which was followed by that of the Library. In the execution of this work, however, the reputation of Sansovino was greatly endangered. Owing to some unforseen cause, the roof of the Library fell in, an accident which was attributed by the Senate to the negligence of the architect, who was thrown into prison, heavily fined, and deprived of the office of protomaestro. From this confinement, however, he was soon liberated, and being restored to his official situation, he continued to ornament the city with his splendid and classical designs. The remainder of his life was spent by Sansovino at Venice, where he died in 1570, at the advanced age of ninety-one, having embellished that city not only with its most magnificent buildings, but also with many beautiful specimens of sculpture.

The Library of St. Mark is said to be indebted for its origin to the generosity of Petrarch. The poet had visited Venice in the character of Ambassador from the Visconti, to negotiate peace between the Republic and Genoa; and the consideration and respect with which he was received, appear to have produced an impression upon his mind highly favourable to the Venetians. Visiting the city on another occasion, he announced his intention of bequeathing to the republic his library. The Venetians gratefully accepted this inestimable present, which became the foundation of the Library of St. Mark. Amongst the manuscripts collected by Petrarch were one of Homer, presented to him by Nicholas Segoros, Ambassador from the Emperor of the East; a Sophocles, which he had received from Leontius Pilate, his instructor in the Greek language; a Latin translation of the Iliad and the Odyssey by the same person, copied by the hand of his pupil Boccaccio, together with the greater part of the works of Cicero, which the poet had himself transcribed.

Stimulated, probably, by the example of Petrarch, Cardinal Bessarion, in the year 1468, presented to the republic of Venice his rare collection of Greek and Latin manuscripts. In the letter which he addressed on this occasion to the Doge and Senate, he stated that, even from his boyhood, he had exerted all his labour, care and study, in the collection of books in every branch of literature. That, in his early youth, he had not only copied several volumes in his own hand, but had expended all the little money he could save in the purchase of manuscripts. That although he had ever been earnestly bent on such acquisitions, yet that, after the destruction of Constantinople, he had consumed his entire care, strength, power, and industry, in increasing his collection of the Greek writers; and that he had now selected the city of Venice as the depository of his library, on account of its admirable government, the number of Greeks who frequented it, and the benefits which he himself had derived from that city. This splendid gift was gratefully received by the Venetians, and by a decree of the Senate, was lodged in the ducal palace. The learned Sabellicus was the first librarian to whom the care of this collection was confided.

The chief benefactors to the Library of St. Mark, after its illustrious founders, Petrarch and Bessarion, were Geronymo Justiniani, Jacopo Nani, several members of the illustrious family of Contarini, Venturi Leonigo, Piero Morosini, and Nicolo Manuzzi. The librarians to whom the literary treasures of St. Mark were committed were of two classes, the superior or honorary librarian, and the acting librarian. In the list of the former, many of the most celebrated Venetian names are to be found—the warriors, the scholars, and the Doges of Venice. Of the acting librarians many have been distinguished by their attachment to literature, and by their successful efforts in its cause.

Venice has always occupied an illustrious station in the republic of letters. She claims, though the claim has been disputed, the glory of having been the first to introduce the art of printing in Italy. The manuscript treasures of St. Mark's Library, and the learning and munificence of the Venetian nobility, soon drew to that city the most distinguished printers of the fifteenth century. The *editiones principes* of many of the classical writers were ushered from the Venetian press, which also gave to the world the first edition of the Bible printed in Hebrew characters. To Venice also is referred the invention of newspapers, a very remarkable fact, when the nature of the government is considered. The name of Gazette is derived from gazetta, a small piece of money paid for the Venetian news-letters. In literature, the annals of Venice present a long roll of splendid names—scholars, poets, and philosophers.

"OMNIA FERT ÆTAS."—Virg.

Oh, Rome! chaos of ruins! Niobé
Of empires, tombed beneath the wreck of time!
Thy longing after immortality
On earth, alas! how vain. Midst blood and crime
That deluged earth and dyed the foaming bone,
Thy car triumphant roll'd on fortune's wheel,
'Till trophy, arch, and pillar, o'er each clime,
Thy haughty shadow spread; and thou did'st reel,
Made drunk midst Saturnalia's feast of fire and steel.

Thy cloud-capt towers, thy battlements and spires,
Thy gilded domes, reflecting Sol's bright beams,
Alas! where are they now? No more the fires
Of Tully's noble accents, glow in streams
Immortal, boding ill, the grey owl screams
Where once the Muses held their proud abode,
When Virgil's lay, and Ovid's strain, in dreams
Of fancy, soared sublime. Where's he whose nod
In Cæsar's hall once awed the world? An earthly God!

Where is the column of that virtuous King,
Good Trajan? Time, restless in his race,
To groveling dust its towering height did bring,
And now St. Peter's statue claims the place.
O'er steps of broken thrones your way you trace,
Where conquering legions oft moved solemnly,
And "*Io Pæan*" cried! Now to retrace
The moral—what each nation's fate must be—
First virtue, freedom, wealth, then vice and anarchy.

Is empire's glory, then, an airy dream—
A phantom—which allures but to deceive?
Go muse amid the tombs of Thebes—a scene
With interest fraught—and from her lips receive
The story of her hundred gates! At eve,
Palmyra and Persepolis survey,
Majestic in their fall, and then believe
Man's greatness but the mockery of a day.
Alas! for Troy—a song! but who dare it essay!

Oh, Attica! thou soul of classic fire—
The muse, the sage, and hero's sacred shrine,
What fervent rapture does thy name inspire!
But ah! the direful sound of laws divine—
"From dust to dust"—proclaims the march of time,
And chanting sounding footsteps seem to say—
"The temples, and the [illegible] of thy line!
Where are they now?" and pausing to survey
The ruins, echo answers low, "decay—decay."

The magic of thy name, Oh, Marathon!
Has lost its force. No more with martial fame
Do Grecian bosoms swell; oppressed—undone—
He lies at ease, [illegible] On thy plain
Proud Persia's [illegible] succumbed: and thou didst gain
Unfading laurels. Ah! but here, what's this?
A skull! [illegible] now bleach'd by wind and rain,
Whose [illegible]
The [illegible] of thought and wit—ambition's edifice.

It tells [illegible] thus have toil'd the fate
Of empires. Veiled beneath barbarian night,
The [illegible]
The [illegible] of freedom, commerce, arts polite,
And busy hum of industry—the might
Of nations. For destruction ripe, soon
Her glories, star by star, expire, till light
Is merged in mouldering gloom. Her race is run,
The oppressor comes with nodding plume, and freedom's gone!

Oh, [illegible] Britannia! Queen of Neptune's realm!
Instruct us o'er what was thy banner waved,
When Pindar sung, and Priam's hand the helm
Of state controlled. What classic ports laved
By thy Cerulean springs, when Cæsar braved
Thy shores; and when the ROMAN EAGLE spread
Its conquering wings, where was thy Lion caved?
Tell us who crowned, by "*right divine*," thy head,
When Joseph wore his coat of purple, blue, and red?

No! Albion's isle was ne'er of Greece or Rome
The rival. Rude—unprized—on Ocean's waste
A speck, as 'twere a mustard-seed in womb
Of Time, creation, then destroying, placed,
It lay, till fate ordained the mighty East
Should sink, and Revolution's seed be blown
To Western climes. To growth mature increased,
Her conquering knights extend from Zone to Zone,
And spread a haughty gloom o'er wreck of tower and throne.

In arts, philosophy, and eloquence—
In arms, in commerce, and poetic fire,
Britannia, thou art happy! Yea, immense
Thou art! And nations, wonder-struck, admire
Thy dazzling glory, destined to expire,
When pomp and folly, crime and pride of power,
Shall hurl on Europe's clime destruction dire!
Will empire's beam then cease to tilt? No! O'er
COLUMBIA's soil, Jove's bird will still triumphant soar!

Oh, Thou! whose mighty fiat th' equipoise
Of empire's scale preserves, or causes now
To rise, or sink alternate, exercise
Thy favour on our infant land, bestow
Those Virtues which ensure success:—her brow
Encircle with the wreath of Industry,
Of Science and of Art:—to us allow
An ignorance of vice and luxury—
And grant a WASHINGTON to guard our LIBERTY.

S. F.

From the Token for 1835.

THE BROKEN MERCHANT.

BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISCLOSURE.

"Here's a sudden change."

"ARE you ill, Charles?" said Mrs. Carlton, laying down her pencil; she had been sketching. Her husband did not answer, but seating himself heavily on the sofa, he pressed his right hand on his forehead.

His young wife arose gently, there was a slight suffusion on her cheek, but it was not wounded pride that her question had been unheeded. She leaned over the arm of the sofa, and tenderly laid her hand on his forehead. "Is there much pain in your head, my love?"

"Yes,—deep, terrible. Emily, you cannot relieve it."

"Let me try my skill at Mesmerism," said she, as she playfully ran her fingers through the clusters of his hair, and lifting the dark locks from his temple, pressed her rosy lip on the swollen and throbbing veins. Her kiss was so soft and still, that had a jealous lover been watching beside her he would not have heard a sound. Real and pure affection is always quiet and delicate in its attentions—and no man of refinement can long love a wife, whose demonstrations of attachment are obtrusive and importunate.

Charles Carlton scarcely heard the kiss of his wife, but he felt it thrill through every pulse and nerve. It was pledged affection of a loving and true heart. His hand trembled, fell, and his eyes, as they met hers, filled with tears.—Emily's heart sank within her, as the fear of some terrible calamity rushed upon her mind; but she strove to sustain herself, and taking her husband's hand in both of hers, she sat down by his side.

"Charles, dear Charles," said she enquiringly.

"Emily," ——

"My dear husband, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing"—said he, calmly.

"Nothing!—O, do not say so. Let me comfort you, at least. Tell me, what has happened?"

"I will tell you, Emily—for you must know. I am ruined."

"Ruined! How? Why?"

"I am a Bankrupt, Emily. I have *failed*—lost all my property, all!" and he again covered his face.

"Well, my dear husband, if it be lost, let it go. There are a thousand ways to live by industry; and I can do a good many things."

"But, Emily, you do not comprehend this at all. I am a broken merchant. I shall not be trusted with business. I owe thousands that I cannot pay. I have nothing, nothing left."

"Yes, my love, you have what you have often called your dearest treasure still." And she twined her arm around the neck of her husband, and tenderly drew his head upon her shoulder.

"Bless you, bless you, my own Emily—my wife! you have comforted me."

CHAPTER II.—FRIENDS.

"Failing men, indeed,
Most often do so near the bottom run
By their own fears."

"Any news this morning? Mr. Halford?" said John Folsom, to the gentleman who entered his counting room. He was a tall, pale man, with a commercial looking face, that is, bilious and rather care worn; but the keen glance of his eye was tempered by a benevolent smile; and when he raised his hat, the high, full, smooth forehead bore the unequivocal stamp of a warm heart and a good conscience.

"The only news of the morning is that Carlton has failed," said Mr. Halford.

"Yes, I knew that last evening," replied Folsom.

"Is it a total failure? Or will he be doing business again in six months?"

"Radical; a thorough failure. Given up all."

"That is rather an unusual course," remarked Mr. Halford. "Most of our broken merchants contrive to secure a share for themselves. You are his friend—why did you not advise him better?"

"Your pardon, Sir. I never advise my friends. It only offends them. Throw physic to the dogs as soon."

"I heard that the failure was caused by signing for Hart & Co. Was that true?"

"Partly so. Carlton lost about $20,000 by that firm; but then he might have gone on in business for some months, and perhaps have got over his embarrassments entirely, if he had not been so very squeamish!"

"Squeamish." How do you mean?

"Why, he applied to old Colonel Davis, to whom he was owing a considerable debt, and told him how matters stood, and the reasons he had for believing he might retrieve his affairs, if he could obtain a loan of ten thousand for a few months, and he offered Davis good security for the money—but the old Colonel knows how to manage. He would not loan the cash, unless he could have his debt likewise provided for in the security. This Carlton thought would not be doing the honorable by his other creditors, and he refused; and Davis immediately levied an attachment."

"Carlton should have applied to his other friends; he ought to have many, for he has been a very obliging man. I think there must have been some who would have remembered his loans. Did he not once assist you, Mr. Folsom, materially?"

"Yes, yes, his name was of some service at the time my creditors run me so hard; but I have paid him."

"There are benefits which the mere value received never pays," remarked Mr. Halford dryly, as he left the store of the dashing merchant. He walked hastily up Chesnut street.

"I will call on Carlton," said he to himself, as he went on. "Perhaps I can hit on some plan to put him again in business. He has a lovely young wife, and it must sorely try the spirit of a man who loves his family to see them destitute. He owes me, but it is no matter. I find he has been honest, even under the hard temptation of bankruptcy. He has acted honorably, and he shall be sustained."

CHAPTER III.—THE PARTING.

——"Partings such as press
The life from out young hearts."

It was June, the "bright and leafy June," and such a glorious day! There are mornings when it seems as though the angel at heaven's portal had purposely left the "adamantine gates" ajar, that our cold earth and callous hearts might be revived and purified with the hallowed tide of light, and life, and love. We idly talk of Nature as of a goddess, and say she renews her youth and beauty, and puts on the green robe of Spring, and the flowery mantle of Summer, and Autumn's rich and sheafy crown; but the energy of Nature is only the breath of the Almighty, the Creator; her beauty is but the reflection of his benevolence, and her bounty the overflowing of his ever-during love for the creatures He hath made. Rely on Him and thou wilt never be forsaken, never destitute, never in despair.

"We will trust in God, my dear husband," said Mrs. Carlton, as she wiped the tears which, all unconsciously to herself, had, for minutes, been raining from her eyes on the fair forehead of her babe, as he stood at her knee, looking up with an earnest gaze at his mother. He had never before seen her face in sorrow; it seemed to astonish, almost petrify him. "Dear Henry," she continued, clasping him to her bosom, "how I wish you could speak! You should tell papa that we will think of him and love him every hour he is gone. But you will soon learn to talk. Charles, I shall have nothing to do but teach Henry and write to you, and Paris is not quite to the end of the world."

Charles Carlton kept his station by the open window. A stranger, who had only remarked the rapid glance of his eye, as it wandered from earth to heaven, might have fancied him a poet, in the ecstacies of inspiration. Alas! His musings were of a sterner quality than poet's dreams. He felt the reality of struggling with himself. There are few occasions that more deeply try the soul of man, than parting with the only being he feels sure loves him. He is Adam, going from his paradise *alone*.

Emily suddenly started up with her infant in her arms, and stood by her husband's side. She had caught the sound of coming wheels, and she knew he must go. There is no indulging in sentiment when a steam-boat is waiting. But love, aye, real affection is as deeply expressed in one word as in twenty.

There was such a look of love, of unutterable affection in the tender smile which dimpled his pale cheek, as she held the babe to her husband for his farewell kiss, that it quite overcame the heart it was intended to encourage. Had she wept or complained, Charles Carlton would have rallied his manly fortitude to comfort and sustain her, but now he only felt that *he* was obliged to leave all he held dearest on earth, *he was the sufferer*, and clasping his dear ones to his bosom, his kisses were the only farewell his lips could frame.

"And is he gone? on sudden solitude
How oft that fearful question will intrude.
'Twas but an instant passed, and here he stood!
And now without the portal's front she rushed,
And then at length *her tears* in freedom gushed!"

CHAPTER IV.—GOSSIP.

"The love of show, alas, that it should warp
Our kindliest feelings, by its selfish pride."

"So, your beautiful friend Mrs. Carlton, the brightest star in the galaxy of fashion, has been shorn of her beams, they tell me, and has left Philadelphia, and buried herself somewhere in the shades of Kensington;" said Mr. Mears.

"Say rather, she is ruralizing in Kensington. I cannot endure to think of such a total eclipse for poor Emily," said Miss Arabella Folsom, affectedly sighing, as she clasped her jeweled fingers, in a manner to display all the most costly and sparkling rings.

"Have you visited her since her retirement?" enquired Mr. Mears.

"O, no. It would pain me excessively to meet poor Emily under a sense of her altered fortune! Indeed I fear my emotion would be uncontrollable, and thus afflict her. I would not spare myself," said the young lady, again sighing deeply.

"Bell is so devotedly attached to Mrs. Carlton, that this misfortune has nearly broken her heart," said Mrs. Folsom, the mother. "I wish she had not so much sensibility."

"Why, it is rather an unpleasant affair to fail in business," remarked Mr. Mears; "but it is not very uncommon; and I don't see it is likely to do Carlton any serious injury. He has gone out to Paris, agent for Halford & Co. a good firm; and I hear he is allowed to do something besides for his own benefit. Perhaps, in a few years he will return rich enough to flourish as gay as ever."

"I think, Bell, you had better ride to Kensington, one of these fine mornings and call on Mrs. Carlton," said Mrs. Folsom.

"I would, mama, with all my heart, only she lives with her odd old aunt, the Mrs. Eaton, whom I used to detest so much. What made Emily endure her I never could imagine, perhaps it was that she might have a friend in time of need."

"Mrs. Carlton was incapable of such calculating selfishness, I am sure," said Mr. Mears warmly, forgetting in his zeal for the injured absent lady that he was dissenting from the opinion of her particular *friend*.

"O, I dare say you are right, Mr. Mears," said Miss Folsom, with an air of pique. "Emily had a most sweet and winning manner, and really she was very amiable, and always appeared to love her aunt; but that was no good reason why others should also adore the old lady. Really, to me she was disagreeable. Why, she was always prosing about the influence of woman, and her duties, and moral improvement, and all such obsolete stuff. She is a walking lecture, and I wonder how Emily can endure to live with her."

"You would not, Bell, I am very sure," said John Folsom, as he entered the parlor.

"No indeed, brother, I could not submit to such a humdrum life. Out of fashion, out of existence for me."

"Bell, how wildly you talk!" said the mother. "I am really astonished. I never heard you so unsentimental before. Reverses sometimes happen to the very rich, and you are not certain of always being among the fortunate. To be sure I do not know what I could do if John should fail!" and she elevated her large lace handkerchief with a swell of importance.

"I know, I would die at once," cried the young lady, vehemently.

Her brother bit his lip, and Mr. Mears, politely bowing, bade the ladies good morning.

CHAPTER V.—MATRIMONIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"From the wreck of the past, which hath perished,
Thus much I at least may recall,
It hath taught me that what I most cherished,
Deserved to be dearest of all."

From Mr. Carlton to his wife.

Paris, Sept. 1822.

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You see then, dearest, that my business, or rather that of Halford & Co. goes on bravely here; and all that disquiets me is my separation from you. I often compare my former ideas of gay and sunny France, with the desert-like feelings that now oppress me, whenever I visit, as I do occasionally, its scenes of fame and its temples of amusement. I feel little interest in these things, except as I can combine the new objects presented with your image in my heart. I will describe this to Emily, I will tell this to Emily, I will keep this for Emily, is the language of my soul when I see, hear, or obtain any thing that pleases and interests me. In the hurry of business your idea is constantly present, encouraging me to exertion, and I really enjoy my toil; but when I go to the solitude of my own chamber, and find no Emily to welcome me with a smile, and a kind word, I am desolate and sad.

I wonder how any man can endure life who only lives for himself! Dearest Emily, do write often, and tell me every thing about yourself and little Henry. God bless the boy!

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From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, Oct. 1822.

I have a precious piece of news for you, my dear husband. Henry can speak a whole sentence. What do you think it is? but don't guess. I want to tell you the whole story. Every morning after breakfast I have taken him to my chamber, and there shown him your miniature, and I say to him as he kisses it, "It is papa. Henry loves papa." I wanted he should be in the constant habit of remembering and loving you. And this morning he said it himself, of his own accord. "Henry loves papa!" O, I never was so happy! I laughed and wept, and caressed and kissed him, and he was wild with joy, because he found he had delighted me so; and he said fifty times over "Henry loves papa!" How I wish you could hear him!

This incident, my dear Charles, has awakened a train of serious and happy reflections in my mind. I am quite a convert to my good aunt's theory, that happiness is always found in the path of duty; and then she has another apothegm, which I hope I shall find as true, that adversity has deeper and purer pleasures than prosperity.

Had we, my husband, continued in our prosperity, I should probably have lost this dear and precious pleasure of hearing my child's first sentence. Perhaps, too, instead of having his first accents imbued with filial love, and his heart strengthened in its pure feelings by his mother's caresses, he might have given expressions to some angry passion or selfish appetite, that would have defiled his sweet lispings, and might have given an evil impulse to his feelings which could never have been corrected. O, it is strange that woman can think so much of jewels from the mines of earth, when she holds the key of the heart's treasures! I ask myself what amount of wealth would have given me the unutterable transport which my babe's first simple sentence has done? I can answer before God, that no amount could have made me so happy.

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From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, July, 1823.

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——"How do I pass my time this summer?" is your question. Well, as you seem to rely so confidently on my confession, it shall be frank and full; though somewhat abridged, for patience over a long letter is not, I am told, the virtue of man.

First on my list of doings I rank my maternal duties, pleasures I call them; and if you could see little Henry, he is not *little* now, and hear him talk,—his voice is as sweet as a bird's—you would think I was a good mother. And is not that something in my favor, Charles?

Then I assist my kind aunt in her housekeeping, and in her charities too; for though she has no great store of worldly goods, she is rich in good works. Do you wish to know what I contribute? My sympathies, my attentions, kind words and encouraging smiles, and, really, Charles, I never received so expressive, and as I think, so sincere gratitude for all my bounteous gifts, (you know we did give largely in [illegible] for my good will merely. Charity of spirit towards the poor is more popular with them, and more beneficial too, than charities in money.

But amusements, ah, I have them plenty; I walk, ride, and botanize. If you could see Henry and me out gathering flowers, and hear his glad laugh when he finds one, and laugh as loud as he, you would think it was amusing to botanize. Then my music is a delightful pleasure, because then, Charles, I feel as if my spirit was communing with yours. Thank you a thousand times for your last collection, the pieces are all charming, and I can perform that "divine air," as you style it, charmingly; at least, so says Monsieur D.——; and you used to think him the standard of taste in music. Seriously, I do think I have made great proficiency in music this last year; send me the songs you prefer, and when you return you will hear me sing like a *Prima Donna*.

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From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, July 4th, 1824.

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You can hardly imagine, my dear Charles, how happy your last letter made me! and you think, that in one year more, you will be able to return, with sufficient to pay your creditors. And then we will celebrate our independence, Charles! What a happy day it will be; and how different, too, the sources of our happiness from that which I once foolishly thought was the basis of enjoyment!

I will tell you why I write with such warmth; you will, I know, be glad to learn that one debt is paid. About three months ago, a poor woman came from the city to our neighborhood in search of employment. She called at our house; and aunt being out, I went down to see the woman. She looked wretchedly, and when she saw I pitied her, she went on to tell me a long story of troubles, how she had lived in the city, kept a confectioner's shop, been unfortunate in her customers, till finally she had to give up her trade; and her husband, for her debts, had been sent to jail.

I asked her why she was so unfortunate in her customers? "O," said she, "they did not pay me;" and she went on to name a number of ladies, who were foremost among the fashionables when I was in town, as delinquents. And then, Charles, she "named my name" among the rest. "There was that pretty Mrs. Carlton, (I give her words) she owed me a hundred dollars when her husband failed."

My face was crimson I believe, the woman started to see my agitation, and then she recollected me. I do not think she had before any idea who I was. Don't think, Charles, that I am wofully altered. She had never seen me dressed so plainly, and shall I tell you the compliment? She said she had never seen me look so handsome, "so very handsome, for," said she, "I never saw you have such healthy, rosy cheeks before."

I remember purchasing confectionary of her the last winter we were in town, but I had never thought of it since. One hundred dollars! and the articles were nearly all furnished, she said, for our last grand party. Of the "dear five hundred friends" I then invited, only five have ever shown a wish to continue the friendship, since our failure.

One hundred dollars! The poor woman said it would release her husband from jail. I sold my pearls, Charles, and paid her. And the pride and pleasure I felt that first evening I wore them, when you whispered they became me, was nothing to my exultation when I had sent the poor creature to release her husband.

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From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, January, 1825.

My dear Charles—I have sad, sad news. John Folsom is dead, shot himself last Friday night! He left a note, stating that his property was gone; and that he trusted God would have more mercy for his sin, than the world would for his poverty. Mistaken man, to fear the world's contumely more than the law of his God!

O, how I do pity his mother and sister; poor Bell, I once loved her like a sister, she has entirely neglected me since my retirement, and so I thought but little of her; but now I feel my affection all revive. Poor girl, how I wish I could comfort her! If they had only lost their property, it would have been nothing. I could have told them that there are a thousand sources of happiness independent of wealth and fashion; pleasures which may be enjoyed without money; but what can I say now? What should I have done? How been, if you, O, my beloved husband—how thankful I feel that God has sustained us in our reverses—

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From Mr. Carlton to his wife.

Paris, April, 1825.

What shall I say, love, respecting the sad news? I am greatly distressed. Poor Folsom; he was much to be pitied. You do not, cannot know his temptations to the rash and wicked act; but my acquaintance with his character, and with the mania of his mother and sister to be among the fashionables, has led me to most painful reflections on his unhappy fate. He was ambitious, but naturally generous and enthusiastic, and had his pride been rightly directed towards useful and noble objects, he would have made a noble-minded and useful man.

But his mother and sister thought only of show and eclat; and they bound down his spirit to the circle of the world of fashion. In their esteem he was the greatest man, who could keep the most expensive establishment, and afford the females of his family the most costly array. It was their reproaches and complaints which poor John dared not meet. He could have braved the world; but there was for him no rest at home.

Do not think I am placing all the sins of my sex to the account of yours. We have a long and dark catalogue of our own; but I do think that, in our country, it is in woman's power, if she would rightly exert her moral influence, to call forth our virtues, and even to make our impetuous passions subservient to great and glorious purposes. But if the American women worship wealth, the men will sacrifice their souls to gain it.

A thousand, thousand blessings on you, my love. You have sustained my spirit by your cheerful affection, and your example and counsel are every day strengthening in me the determination to be worthy of such a wife. Pray for me, that my heart may be purified from all sinful and worldly affections, and kept from those fierce temptations which only heavenly grace can enable us to overcome.

Your husband, CHARLES CARLTON.

CHAPTER VI.—NEWS.

"Ill-favoured is the bearer of ill-news."

"There is a gentleman below who has a letter for Mrs. Carlton," said the domestic.

"Why did he not send it up?"

"He said it was not to you, madam, but he had brought it for you to read, and he wished to make some explanations."

"Did he give his name?"

"Yes, madam. Mr. Cole."

"Cole, Cole, I do not recollect any person of that name. It is a very elegant name, Cole;" and Mrs. Carlton, as she hurried to finish her toilette, endeavored by dwelling on the name, to keep from her heart the agitating dread of some impending evil. What evil could she fear except as connected with the fate of her husband? She had not heard from him for several months.

"Mrs. Carlton, Sir." Mr. Cole started at the announcement. He had not anticipated seeing a solitary wife looking so like an angel. She was arrayed in a pure white robe, no ornaments, angels never wear them.

"I have received a letter from my French correspondent, making kind enquiries respecting Mr. Carlton, supposing him in Philadelphia, madam."

"Well, Sir."

"Mr. Halford wished me to ascertain if you had heard of your husband of late."

"It is sometime since; about, about," and a burning blush rushed over her cheek, and then as suddenly ebbing, left her face white as new-fallen snow.

"How long did you say? madam."

"Nearly six months;" and her voice sank with the suffocating sensation at her heart, as she thought, "how long!"

"Mr. Carlton, it seems, left Paris about four months since."

"Just the time he named in his letter that he should embark for home. O, what has happened? Where is he? Can you not tell me? The letter!"

"Be calm, madam; pray be calm," said Mr. Cole, in a most soothing tone. "Nothing has happened that we can ascertain. Mr. Carlton was highly respected at Paris, and this letter, you may see it, only speaks in general terms of his [illegible]. Be calm, Mrs. Carlton, pray do not afflict yourself. What! [illegible] the lady has fainted!"

"Strange she should faint! I never thought a wife cared so much for her husband. I wonder who would grieve if I should be lost? I'll marry; that's settled; I'll marry;—so thought Mr. Cole as he rode homewards.

CHAPTER VII.—THE DENOUEMENT.

"Hope is brightest when it dawns from fears."

"Doctor how do you find my poor little niece, Mrs. Carlton, this morning!" said Mrs. Eaton.

"No better, no better, heart sick, Mrs. Eaton. Medicines do little good in such cases."

"You still recommend travelling?"

"Yes, Madam."

"A sea voyage?"

"I should say it promised to be beneficial."

"To France."

"Yes, take her to Paris; let her see the friends of her late husband, and hear their praises of his character. Such things awaken the current of life, and its thoughts; if you can arouse these, the mother will triumph in her heart, and she will strive to become reconciled to the dispensation of Providence and to life, for her child's sake."

"A Christian should always be reconciled," remarked Mrs. Eaton.

"True, but Christians need motives to obedience; and in cases of severe affliction these motives should be placed in the most touching light. Pardon me, madam; I know I am only repeating your sentiments, those, indeed, which I have learned from your own lips and life."

"O, doctor you have probed me to the quick. I am the selfish one, the unreconciled. I did not repine that the affections of my niece were given to Mr. Carlton. I felt that she ought to love her husband better than any other earthly friend. But I cannot bear that the whole heart of my precious child should be buried in the grave of her husband, I want her to turn to me."

"And so she will, madam, as soon as this torpor of grief is in some measure removed."

"Dear Emily," said Mrs. Eaton, greatly moved, "She shall go to Paris. I will conquer myself. I will talk to her of her husband, he was an excellent man, and worthy her love. There! there! Is not that he? Merciful heaven, my prayers are heard! It is Charles!"

* * * * * * * *

"I sent you a long letter the day before I left Paris, detailing all the reasons which induced me to go to Constantinople; and stating also the probability that you might not receive another letter or hear from me, till I had the blessed privilege of thus assuring you of my health and happiness," and Charles Carlton alternately pressed the pale lip of his wife and the rosy cheeks of his boy, as they were both encircled in his arms.

"The letter never reached me, and, Charles, you cannot know how this silence depressed me."

"I see it, I feel it too well, my own love. If I had anticipated your affliction, not all the bright prospects held out by Mr. Dupin, would have weighed a feather. I would have come to you."

"O never think of it, Charles. It is over, you are here, and I shall soon be well, and then how happy we will be! you must not leave me again."

"Never, never. I have money enough, besides paying all my creditors, except Mr. Halford, who has voluntarily relinquished his claim, to begin business again for myself. We shall know how to estimate our blessings, how to enjoy them. We will live for domestic happiness, for social improvement, for religious duties."

"But never again, my husband, for fashionable display."

"Never, Emily."

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

There is a temple reared by Nature's hand,
Where Nature's God receives eternal praise,
A [illegible] there may ever tread
But [illegible]
Nor [illegible] to tell what there was seen, or heard.
Its base, the solid rock, its dome, the [illegible]
Ethereal sky, where blaze, [illegible]
Of twinkling lamps, that shed [illegible] streams
Of brightness, on the sacred floor beneath
And sun, and moon, [illegible] pour a flood
Of glorious light, before the holy Altar,
On which [illegible] the Supreme Architect
Hath hung [illegible] bow of promise
Forth from the [illegible] a cloud of spray ascends,
Directed by [illegible] hand, but so
Moved by [illegible] life, in gentle showers
Distils [illegible] on this consecrated spot.
Here, in this holy temple, nature,
Her own high priest, performs her wild devotion,
And chants an anthem of eternal praise,
That shakes the trembling earth, and rends the skies.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The corner stone of this obelisk was laid by the hands of the illustrious Lafayette, then on a visit to this country, on the 17th June 1825. On that occasion an immense concourse of citizens assembled from all parts of the United States, to witness the interesting ceremonies, the depth, however, at which it was laid, being insufficient to resist the action of the frost, it was taken up, the foundation sunk, the same relaid, and on the 21st of July, 1827, the base, 50 feet in diameter, was completed. From this base the monument is to rise 220 feet, and when completed will present a very neat and imposing appearance. Its location is near Boston, on the scite of the battle of Bunker's Hill, of which important event in our Revolutionary struggle, it will stand in commemoration.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

Original.

THE PROGRESS OF LOVE.

In early day e'er thoughtful care,
My brow had furrowed o'er,
I revel'd with the young and fair,
Who beauty's ensigns bore.

Of wand'ring tired, I vowed with care
At Hymen's shrine to bend—
Could I but find among the fair,
A wife—and bosom friend.

On Celia first my eyes I cast,
The maid was fair and gay,
I knew her witty, thought her chaste—
But Celia went astray.

Florella next put in her claim,
Florella young and gay;
And had she fixed a constant aim,
Had stol'n my heart away:

But she was lighter than the down
That sails upon the air,
The fickle toast of half the town,
Could not my heart ensnare.

Miranda, solemn, learn'd and wise,
A crowd of folks admire,
Miranda's all forbidding eyes,
Could ne'er light Cupid's fire.

Emma had a graceful mien,
Charms native; Charms of art—
She look'd, and mov'd like beauty's queen,
She wanted—but a heart.

Then Hymen I began to slight,
When on a destined hour,
The lovely Juliet met my sight,
I sigh'd—and owned her pow'r.

No arts she used, no aid she takes,
Of feature, shape, or air,
In forms like her's 'tis virtue makes
The fairest of the fair.

Now of each fanning wind the sport,
My bark is lost no more,
With her I've made the happy port
And all my cares are o'er.

Agnes.

From Mrs Hall's "Tales of Woman's Trials."

"Another year had passed; and again the mistress of Castle Raymond was seated alone in the same apartment in which we once saw her try on the token of her new contract. Colonel O'Donnell (for money achieves rank) had been absent on business, and his wife, more impatiently than usual, awaited his return. As she threw open the casement windows, shaded by a rich drapery of pink and silver, and stepped forth upon the marble terrace that overlooked the lawn, the beams of the harvest moon shed a flood of light and glory upon her head; yet her step was somewhat feeble, and she threw her arm round one of the pillars of the colonnade to support her in a spot where she could hear the approaching tread of his horse's hoofs, long before they entered the avenue of fragrant limes leading to the castle. Suddenly a female sprang upon the terrace, and stood beside the lady so silently, that Marian, unaccustomed as she was to fear, would have called to her servants, had not the stranger, by an energetic movement, entreated her to forbear. She looked upon the pale, attenuated figure enveloped in a deep scarlet cloak; and as the hood, which had been drawn over the woman's face, fell back, Marian thought she recognised the features. "You've forgotten me, lady, and no wonder," said the stranger; "I deserve that you should, and I only pray the blessed Virgin that I wasn't myself! God break hard fortune before every honest man's child!" "I remember you now, Mary Deane," said Marian; "but it is impossible for me to remember one I have been so long without seeing: can I do any thing for you, poor girl?" The woman fell at her feet, and, while she kept her cloak closely clasped around her, sobbed forth a petition, "That she would'nt turn *again* her entirely, and use her worse than a dog." She had as much [illegible] reason to expect such treatment from the mistress of Castle Raymond, who, raising her from the earth, would have led her into the room she had so recently quitted, had not the girl refused to enter. "Sure I've made an oath never to cross *his door!* and don't ask me, lady, darlint, for I'm a poor unworthy sinner—Godstricken and dying, and willin and happy to die, if I wasn't, though I am young, and the only child of my father; and yet, to my sorrow, I've heard the white headed ould man pray that I'd never been born—and worse, lady, worse nor that, I saw him (and here her words came short and broken,) I saw him kneel down on his own hearth-stone, and curse me and mine, lady! me and mine! Oh! why indeed was I born—why indeed was I born? Yet I call the God who sees into my very heart this minute to witness for me, that, lady, darlint, I meant you no wrong, but he had the winning way with him, and if he could win you, no wonder [illegible]" "Of whom speak you, Mary Deane?" inquired Marian, in a voice of agonising emotion, [illegible] "Of your husband, lady, of [illegible]" [illegible] her head sank upon her bosom, and [illegible] the cloak that had hitherto [illegible] discovered a sleeping boy upon her bosom. [illegible] explained Marian, "a base lie! Woman, how dare you slander him?" "Look at him!" replied Mary Deane, holding the child [illegible] a glowing lamp was [illegible] the glittering pavement, Marian did look [illegible] she pushed the small [illegible] the boy's forehead, and as [illegible] the deep sweet sleep [illegible] her face, and clasping [illegible] the features [illegible] confirmed the tale, and taught the lady [illegible] that her most inner soul was indeed severed. Sir Charles' gallantries she had borne with fortitude—they had grievously wounded her deep sense of religion and morality, they had [illegible] wounded her woman's pride, but they had never seared her heart; they had never [illegible] "Tell [illegible] the betrayed girl, [illegible] before your marriage, [illegible]"

A deep [illegible] was the only answer she received. It was enough. Marian would have paced the terrace [illegible] spell-bound to the very earth. The child, [illegible] hand [illegible] it was [illegible] the madness of the moment [illegible] to the act, but she could not [illegible] The eye of the wretched mother had been fixed upon the infant's movements, and her sad heart [illegible] when she saw that he was not repulsed. "What would you with me?" inquired Marian, who [illegible] could find utterance. "Speak, and quickly!" "Lady, I am dying—dying of the same decline that [illegible] my mother away soon after I was born. See here!" She held forth her arms, white and fleshless, [illegible] quivered in the moonbeams. "I am gone entirely," continued the unfortunate, "and so I ought to be, for the beauty he talked about went, and his love went with it, and I've been almost starving in a strange parish, and my father's curse, and your goodness, and all together hanging over me like a ban, and I couldn't die easy till I asked for pardon, and asked ——" The mother's eye, which still bright, gleamed like a lamp within a sepulchre, rested on her child. The glorious creature to whom she spoke made [illegible] the appeal, and, [illegible] all [illegible]

man feeling, she stooped, and kissed the forehead of the unoffending infant; her silent offering ascended to the throne of the Almighty, a record of a virtuous woman's triumph. Mary Deane knelt, as if to pray, but she could not speak; she could only weep—weep bitterly."

At the girl's entreaty, Marian accompanied her to the aged parent she had deserted—the gamekeeper of the castle.

As they crossed the park, the tread of Colonel O'Donnell's horses came suddenly upon them; the two females stood behind a group of sapling oaks, as he and his servant passed; they both clung to the boughs of the young trees for support; but, as they rode onwards, Mary Deane stretched forward so as to catch a look of his departing shadow, while his wife, who not an hour before had so anxiously waited his return, remained erect on the spot, more like a statue of carved marble than a thing of life, for many minutes after the sound had ceased. The old gamekeeper opened the door of his cottage himself to Marian's knock, and appeared almost terrified at seeing his mistress. His daughter had crouched behind her as she entered, and could neither stand nor speak.

"I am come, Deane," said his mistress, "to ask you to forgive your penitent girl. James Deane, I have forgiven her. I have taken her child into my house, and you must not refuse her, at such a time as this, her father's blessing." The old white-headed man clasped his hands, and remained for some time silent; his wretched child crawled to his knees, and her long yellow hair entwined around his feet; she dared not look into her father's face. "Deane, Deane, I entreat you—I command you to forgive her!" reiterated the lady. The old man looked as if he could scarcely comprehend her words.—"Father, father! oh, quickly, for I am dying!" Mary Deane at length exclaimed.

He raised her to his bosom, and as he parted the long hair that shadowed her face, her head fell upon his shoulder,—her eyes wandered,—her lips, white and livid, separated from over her teeth,—her fingers moved convulsively,—and he had just time to say, "God bless you, darling Mary!"—when she again sank upon the earthen floor;—her spirit indeed departed, and Marian, with a true feeling of humanity, knelt to support her head. The dying creature opened her eyes, and fixing their glare upon the lady's face, three or four times repeated, "Not cursed, not cursed—my boy—my child!" and expired.

THE GRAVE OF BURNS.

In yonder little snowy dome
The sacred shrine—the silent tomb,
Where thinking strangers love to come,
Where genius mourns,
The last the solitary home
Of thee poor Burns?

Yes, yes, that dome adorns thy bed,
'Twas given by those who scarcely bread
When living gave thee—not a shed
To hide thy wants;
But now would o'er thy mouldering head
Build monuments.

The little spot is thine—and who
Shall turn thee from thy tenure now?
Thy lease is long thy landlord true,
Thy troubles cease,
The great possess no more than thou
From Heaven's lease.

Swan of the Nith! thy wing was light,
Thy plumes were whitest of the white,
But wild and wayward was thy flight
From wave to wave;
One course was thine, headstrong and bright,
Even to thy grave.

Swan of the Nith! if aught in thee
Sullied thy whiteness, none should see
The blemish—men should view like me
Thy life's short dream,
And let thy faults, like swan's feet be
Sunk in the stream.

THE PASHA'S HAREM.

During the month of August last a party from the U. S. ship Delaware (then at Alexandria, in Egypt, made an excursion up the Nile to Grand Cairo, where they were received by the Pasha with every mark of hospitality and distinction. Among the party were several American ladies, one of whom thus describes her visit to the Harem of the Pasha:

We are the only christians who have ever been admitted into the Pasha's Harem. We were there twice. The first time was a mere visit, but the second was to spend the day. I must endeavor to describe it to you. At the gate we were received by a dozen black eunuchs, who led us to the garden gate, where we found three girls playing upon different Arab instruments, while two others were singing and two dancing, magnificently dressed in crimson and blue cloth, embroidered in gold—the full pantaloon hanging over the foot, just allowing an embroidered slipper to be seen—a jacket, tight to the shape, without sleeves, open a little upon the chest, where appeared a chemise of blue or white gauze, closely spangled, sleeves of the same, hanging large and full to the elbow, and down behind in a dozen plaits; and on the side and top of the head, large sprigs of diamonds. A sash of gold tissue, with a deep gold fringe, finished the dress.

Those pretty creatures preceded us to the palace door, where we were met like old friends by the Sultana, her maids of honor and attendants, to the number of a hundred at least. The great hall of state into which we were ushered was an immense one, lined and floored with white marble; in the centre a basin 15 feet square and a large fountain, from which the clearest water was playing, the ceiling richly painted and gilt; one side of the hall lined with ottomans of white silk, embroidered in gold, and a beautiful Persian carpet spread in front of them. As soon as we were seated, coffee and pipes were handed to us. The Sultana is about 35 years old, with a fine face, though the eye is stern—dignified and affable in her manners.

Her dress was chaste, made in Turkish style, only more closed over the neck. On her head was a sort of skull cap formed entirely of diamonds. Around this was twisted an embroidered kerchief, and on the left side, down near the ear, was placed a sprig of flowers made of enormous diamonds; earrings, a single pair, shaped like a drop, as large as the end of my little finger, and on her little finger was a most superb diamond ring. Around us stood the hundred attendants, dressed in coloured silks, and every one, even of the lowest rank, with bodies covered with diamonds. The pipe stems and sockets of the coffee cups were also covered with these precious stones. Such a glitter I never saw before. An American woman who spoke Italian was there as our interpreter. Our gloves and buckles excited their admiration, indeed our whole dress. I don't know that I was ever so hauled and pulled about as I was that day.

We were taken all over the palace, and it vied throughout in elegance with the great hall. At half past twelve we were led by the Sultana, down to the reception room to dinner. As we entered, girls bearing silver basins approached, others with pitchers poured water over our hands; others again presented us towels. On the centre of the Persian carpet was placed a small table, about a foot square, covered with a cloth of gold tissue. On that was a circular glass waiter, about three feet in diameter. In the centre was a dish of roast mutton. The Sultana sat down with my mother and self on either side of her; then, E——, and G——, and a lady of the Court, formerly a slave of the Pasha's, now married to a Colonel. The interpreter stood and carved for us.

The victor was French and handsome—silver knives and forks, &c., which the Sultana knew not how to use. She punched at her meat in the most unmerciful manner. When we sat down, a napkin was placed on each of our laps, another embroidered in gold, and over our right shoulder, and a third, and a finer one, laid upon the lap, to wipe the mouth with. Some of the slaves fanned us—some held the different dishes—others salvers of knives, and others again silver pitchers, and so on. What with the beautiful dresses, the glitter of gold and diamonds, the divan, the spacious hall and fountain, it seemed that the scenes of the Arabian nights were realized before me. I wish you could have seen it. Our only regret was that this wealth of scene could not be enjoyed by some of our friends.

It is said there is no pleasure without pain. Truly it was so in this case. The dinner was almost too much for us. We counted thirty-nine different dishes, served one at a time, and of each we were obliged to eat a little. And so strangely served as they were! The first five dishes were of mutton, rice, &c.—then a sweet dish—then fried fish, and fried lemons—then meat—then another sweet dish—meat fried fish and nuts, and so on till the thirty-ninth—which was [illegible] and bonny clabber. The glass salver was then taken away, and a silver one, with melons, peaches, grapes, &c., replaced it.

When we rose from table, the girls with the basins knelt before us, and hands were washed as before, when pipes and coffee were given us to finish with. While we smoked, the Sultana retired to prayers, which she did five times a day. Then if you could have witnessed the scene, you would have imagined us amongst a parcel of great children. Oh, how we were dragged about, pinched and poked, each woman wondering that we belonged to her and should not speak to the others. At 3 o'clock, we were sent for to dessert, as the gentlemen were satiated with smoking and could wait no longer. They had been with the governor all this time.

The Sultana held us tight, and said the capudan Pasha had no business to send for us; and it was four o'clock before we could get away. First went the musical, dancing and singing girls, then the Sultana and ourselves, slaves bearing fans of peacock's feathers over our heads, and then came the attendants. At the garden gate, sherbet was handed, when we took a kind farewell of our hospitable Sultana and were consigned to the care of the Eunuchs, and at the carriage found the gentlemen impatient to hear all about what we had seen.

Saturday Evening Post.
SATURDAY, February 23.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We should be glad to have an interview with C. B. [illegible] when he returns.

The articles from Aurora, will be inserted.

The communication referred to by "J. D. S." was not received. Articles that are not fitted for publication, we cannot undertake to return to their respective [illegible].

We do not approve of the subject which Poor Will has chosen for an article, and are constrained to reject his lines, though they contain many passages that go to show discernible. Young writers should have low works for other hands, for unless they are skillfully managed they degenerate into silliness and are disgusting beyond measure. Poor Will must be quiet.

The sketch by Jeffrey is pretty and dull.

The article signed O. P. Q. will be published short [illegible].

Poetry will receive attention.

Clemens is rejected.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Unfortunate Man.—Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard, have just published an American edition of "The Unfortunate Man," by Capt. Chamier, of the Royal Navy, author of the "Life of a Sailor." We have found leisure to peruse a few chapters only, and these have prepossessed us in its favour. All who have read Captain Chamier's previous work, will no doubt take up the present with eagerness. We may speak of it more particularly next week.

Part 11, of the Franklin Library, contains the conclusion of Jacob Faithful, and several tales from the pen of James Sheridan Knowles, among which are—The Magdalen, Love and Authorship, and Old Adventures.

Number 4 of the American Magazine, published in Boston, by the Boston Bewick Company, has just appeared. It contains a number of embellishments, and a variety of interesting reading articles.

Mr. John S. Leitch's "Law Library" for March has been issued, and contains complete, Hare's "Principles for Expounding Dispositions of Real Estate in Ancient and Here in Tail, Parent and Issue, and Solving the Question, 'Whether the first taker in Tenant for Life or in Tail?'" with an Elementary Essay, and Dissertations on several of Mr. Fearne's Doctrines, and Analytical Tables of Cases, exhibiting their Decisions at one view; Precedents, and Practical Notes."

The April number of this valuable periodical will contain the commencement of a Practical Treatise of Assets, Debts and Incumbrances. By James Ram, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

We gain heartily recommend the "Law Library" to the favor of the profession, as a cheap, invaluable guide-book, necessary we should think to every reading lawyer, and always appearing in a beautiful dress.

Conversations on Chemistry.—A little work, entitled a "Catechism on Chemistry, adapted to the course of lectures delivered in the University of Pennsylvania—by Isaac S. Hayes, M. D." has just been published by Mr. J. G. Auner, 334 Market street. It treats of the various branches of this interesting science, in a lucid and condensed form, and furnishes much valuable information for the man of science as well as for the general reader.

The Gentleman in Black.—This is the title of a very amusing work in one volume, just published by Carey and Hart of this city. The Gentleman in Black, as the gentleman with a long nose, is announced in single shape, and renders assistance to a gay rotary of fashion, who has lost his all at the gaming table. A contract is made between the parties—the Gentleman in Black agrees to provide money, and the poor Frenchman promises to use it several the first year, two seconds the second, four seconds the third, eight seconds the fourth, sixteen seconds the fifth, and so on during his natural life. The incidents of the work hinge upon this contract, and the gradual progress of crime is most admirably depicted. The vein of humour, and the laughable scenes interspersed in the work, are irresistible.

Messrs Key & Biddle have just published several new and entertaining works, among which are the following:

Tales and Tales.—One volume, containing "The Convert's Daughter," and "The Convert's Daughter." Both are well written and abounding interesting sketches and incidents. Dedicated to Daniel Richardson, Esq. The volume is dedicated to Geo. Spencer Cook, Esq.

Tales in Verse.—This is a little work, but will prove of much value to those who are learning the French language. It contains a great number and variety of tales and essays, stories, &c. suitable for translation. The style is simple, and at the end of each chapter a translation of idiomatic expressions is furnished to aid the student.

The School. Bad's Tales.—A small volume prepared by the author of the "Young Man's Guide," as a manual of social life and useful conversation, exercises and sermons, for the leisure hours of youth. It is embellished with a number of very pretty cuts, and cannot fail to prove a agreeable museum or children. Some idea of the author's plan, and the arrangement of his subjects may be obtained by the following extract, which we commend to a earnest attention of our juvenile readers.

A Plan for the true enlightenment of Leisure hours during the period of Instruction in School.

What we have already said is sufficient to convince any ingenuous and fair minded youth of the importance of a general system of industry in school. Nothing who is deeply impressed with the foregoing remarks will fail to make himself in his leisure during school hours. Of what use means can a to effect this? Rings and bracelets he may wear, for they recommend him to his own office; but the terms and fashions of [illegible]

Philadelphia Post
Saturday, Feb
TKINSON'S
EVENING
PHILADE

are snowy, boundless forests, vast prairies, mighty mountains and rivers, are at all times animated and vigorous. The language of the work is close throughout and the incidents of the author's journey are rendered deeply interesting, by the manner in which they are described. The work has all the freshness of original—although the author has not selected an untrodden field—and affords a rich and pleasing picture of our immense western territories, of which so little is known to the residents on the Atlantic slope. We predict for Mr. Hoffman's work an unusual degree of popularity, as it cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all liberal and candid critics.

We cannot forego the pleasure of making two or three extracts.

The treacherous attributes of the shore of Lake Erie suggested to my companion, who, though young, has been a traveller in his day, an incident he witnessed while journeying through some of the remote prairies of Illinois, which would make an horrible subject for the pencil of Weir or Inman. He had ridden with an English gentleman for many hours through an unoccupied country, where not a drop of water was to be obtained for their horses, when, coming suddenly upon a clear stream, rushing over its bed of yellow sand, their weary beasts sprang forward simultaneously, to drink from the grateful current. A break in the bank caused their riders to rein up and dismount, retaining at the same time the loosened rein in their hands, while their horses stepped down to the margin of the brook. The American, finding but the shallowest bottom yielded as soon as touched, jerked his terrified beast from the fatal spot, while as yet his forefeet were only immersed in the quicksand. But the frame of the Englishman, in his eagerness to get at the water, made but one step to destruction. He sank floundering to his shoulders before an effort could be made to rescue him; and then, as his struggles to extricate himself from the engulfing sand, he loosed his hold of his high above its surface, and the sinking outside from his quarters in a moment beneath them. The agonies of the suffocating animal differed with the fierce death expression, and giving that hideous cry—

"The cry of steeds that shriek in agony,"

he tossed his head frantically above his greedy grave—his nose flattened for a moment on the shallow water, and the foal of the stream closed over him for ever.

* * * * * *

The love of spectacle implies is a natural craving of the red man, which is irrepressible, and as such it has found the more humane and intelligent pioneer speak of the people who have passed their days among the Indians, and have of one their lives to match them from the perdition. The haughtiest chief will travel a hundred miles for a pint of whiskey, and get drunk the moment he receives it, wherever he may be. Providence seems to have ordained that this propensity of our race should not continue on the earth, and fate has infused a fatal thirst into the red tribes, which is hastening their doom with fearful celerity. But my years ago, and the woods around me were alive with Indians; now they are only traversed by a few such straggling as those. The tomahawk and scalping knife have done their work, in impossible. You may more easily excite the slumbers Attaché than the most intelligent Indian; and yet, who for a moment would compare the street poet and mawkish tract, the art, the *blanded* look of the one, with his keen eagle eye and rare manners, to the unmeaning face, the shuffling gait, and stupid bearing of the other? Where, then, lies the difficulty? The African is an inferior animal, the Indian is not. He will copy the form of your weapons, for he has left their edges, and he will make himself fabulous by wearing a cocked hat, but he cannot—he never will—he is incapable of being taught to use them properly. The negro farmer has the best raw material for a shandy that can be had; he learns to make the best use he has and adapt his skills and [illegible]

The story of Adam Fox's desperate encounters with two Indians, as told to "Mr. ——" is full of Western life and character. It was about the close of the Revolution that a party of six or seven Wyandot Indians crossed over to the south side of the Ohio River, five miles below Pittsburg, and on the Pennsylvania side, among the early settlers killed an old man, whom they found alone in one of the houses which they plundered. The news soon spread among the white people, scores in pursuit of whom soon joined their ranks, and pursued the Indians, and on the same day overtook the savages. Adam and Andrew Fox, strong and active men, and much respected in the settlement. They followed up the chase all night, and in the morning found the Indians, as they supposed, upon the Ohio River, and, as they thought, should now be easily followed by their traces on the dew. The point of one very large foot was seen, and it was thus known that a famous Indian of uncommon size and strength must be of the party. The track led to the river. The whites followed in disorder, than Fox exclaimed, "Stop, boys! this must be taken by surprise, broke off from the rest. His intention was to creep along the edge of the bank under cover of the trees and bushes, and to fall upon the savages so suddenly that he might get the [illegible] [illegible] and shot out of his ambush. At the point where he suspected they were, he saw the table which they were accustomed to push before them when they swam the river, and on which they placed their blankets, tomahawks, and guns. The Indians themselves he could not see, and was obliged to creep on his hands and knees to the edge of the bank, where he suddenly rose, with his rifle cocked, he discovered the [illegible] Indian and a smaller one squatted from the shelter, and holding their rifles also cocked in their hands. He took aim at the larger one, and he still stooped, without giving the intended fire. The Indians seized instantly their guns, and fired at him as they rushed to retreat, and had not time to cock and take aim again. Suddenly he leaped down upon them, and caught the large Indian by the clothes, on his breast, and the smaller one by throwing an arm round his neck, they struggled for their lives. Andrew was approaching, and the Indians, who were engaged in keeping the large Indian, the smaller one, who was a boy, fell to his feet, and, as the contest was for life, he was soon stabbed. The large Indian, as he was in most close contact with his body, and held him fast, was not aware of the fate of his boy, and, as he was at the approach and the intended stroke he spared his foot and [illegible]

[illegible]

The beautiful Silver Plate, presented to the late Commodore Decatur by his fellow citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, was advertised to be sold at auction in Washington last Saturday.

THE CAVALIERS OF VIRGINIA.

The Harpers have just published an historical romance under this title, from the pen of the author of "The Kentucktan in New York," which we have found unusually interesting. In the selection of his subject and in treating of its national character, the writer has displayed judgment and taste. The history of the "Ancient Dominion" during the secondary of the Protector and Charles the 2d, is in itself a fruitful theme of instruction, but when we find interwoven with the matter of fact detail of passing events, a vivid and graphic tale, from the pen of an able and accomplished American writer, our gratification is greatly enhanced. If the author of this work had more ambitious—we speak in reference to the national character of his subject—we might soon be enabled to hurl back upon British pedants, in rebutting the silly taunt, "who reads an American book?" the pert reply—*who does not?*

The characters of the "Cavaliers of Virginia" are mostly taken from among the few choice spirits whose notions of cavalership and country followed them to their new home, in the western hemisphere, and the principal features of the work are dedicated from the history of Virginia, under the immediate government of Sir William Berkeley, the royal governor.

The author has drawn an able sketch of the later hospitality entertained against arbitrary away, even at the early period of the tale, by the people of the colonies, and his descriptive powers would do no discredit to the best American writers. In his peculiar style of unfolding the grandeur and magnificence of American scenery, before the works of art had despoiled it of its romantic, there is a freshness of thought that is powerfully absorbing. One or two extracts in point, we shall endeavour to furnish in our next.

The work may be obtained of Mr. H. Perkins, Chestnut street.

YANKEE HILL.

It has been so long since we have heard from our friend Hill, that we were beginning to fear that some accident had happened him in the South, where he has been located for some months. We are required to learn, however, by the annexed notice in the New Orleans Bulletin, of Jan. 31st, that he still flourishes.

Yankee Hill, the comedian, has returned to this city, after an uncommonly successful engagement at Natchez—where, we have been informed by a sporting gentleman, the enthusiasm of the people was so great, that he was attended to the wharves by hundreds of the inhabitants, warmly applauding and cheering him as he embarked. He will be again engaged, and will, most likely, be as successful as formerly.

There are many persons who are unwilling to believe that an American gentleman has many characteristic peculiarities. In the Germans, the Spanish, the French and the English, they observe peculiar traits, which identify the man with the nation, but their own distinguishing features they never notice. It is almost impossible to convince such persons that were they to travel they would be immediately recognised as Americans, however similar their general appearance would be to that of Englishmen. Americans, however, without doubt, have their peculiarities, and possess characteristics as strongly marked as the natives of any country. Such, at least, is the opinion of Willis, who in one of his late letters introduces the following episode:—

I was sitting by my English companion on a sledge in front of the hotel, enjoying the sunshine, when the old man drove down the long avenue and stopped at the door. One of them, walking up and down the road to get the cramp of a confined seat out of his legs, addressed a remark to us in English. We had neither of us seen him before, but we exclaimed simultaneously, as he turned away, "There an American!" "How do you know he was not an Englishman?" I asked. "Because," said my friend, "he spoke to us without an introduction and without a reason, as Englishmen are not in the habit of doing, and because he ended his sentence with 'sir,' as no Englishman does except to a superior officer or to a person he is rude to." "And how did you know it?" asked a "Partly by instinct," I answered, "but more because, though a traveller, he wears a new hat that cost ten dollars, and a new cloak that cost him fifty, a peculiar American extravagance, because he made it, from long habit, a point of dress to wear what lasts him, though his intention was to be cool, and because he used four dictionary words to express a common idea, which, by the way, too, betrays his southern breeding. And, if you want other evidence, he has just asked the gentleman near him to aid the conductor in the slight breakage of his son, in the same [illegible] years previously.

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Pelez, of the County, has reported an act to incorporate the Delaware River Bank for the city and county of Philadelphia.

A bill has been reported to the State Senate authorizing the removal of the Mayor-ensing Bank into the city.

Orders have been received here for the immediate condemnation of the two vessels of war on the stocks at our Navy Yard.

The citizens of Lancaster have subscribed thirty thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of erecting public buildings for the State Government.

A man named Stewart committed suicide in Pittsburgh last week, in consequence of pecuniary losses. A young Englishman, in the same city, was found dead in his bed in the morning. He had been taken to his chamber in a state of intoxication.

Above 20,000 pupils have been educated in Lancasterian Schools in the city within the last twenty-eight years, and of this number above 55,000 are officially reported as having been admitted to tuition in the public schools alone.

The Pottstown Gazette, published at Pottstown, Montgomery county, is offered to sale.

John Mathur, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of Lancaster city.

The Maine Stocks at New York, which had fallen 10 or 12 per cent. rose again on Saturday to their old rates, in consequence of the news from France.

Old Inconsistency.—The Boston Atlas of Saturday says "We are happy to hear that the veteran, Commodore Rogers, is to take command of the Frigate Constitution, after her arrival at New York, and will proceed in her to the Mediterranean. On his arrival there, he will assume the command of the squadron."

We have recorded a number of instances lately of extreme old age in the south, but we believe the following goes ahead of all. A colored woman, the property of Wm. T. Mason, of Loudoun county, died at the advanced age of one hundred and thirty retaining her bodily and mental faculties.

A rail road is to be commenced immediately between St. Francisville, Louisiana, and Woodville, Mississippi. Another between Clinton and Baton Rouge will no doubt also be shortly commenced, a sufficient sum having been already subscribed. The state of Louisiana is making great progress in internal improvements.

A private letter from Paris, of the 16th says—"The French government dread more an internal commotion than a war with America. Such measures on the part of the American government as may affect the commercial and manufacturing interests of France, will therefore have a more serious effect here than an open declaration of war."

A letter from a late member at the Chamber of Deputies, addressed to Capt. Forbes, and received just before his departure from Havre, says—"The honor of France is so deeply concerned in fulfilling the treaty, that I am fully satisfied the Indemnity bill will soon pass the Chambers."

A young man named J. McLaughlin, attached to a Thespian society, at Nashville, Tenn. while practising the character of Sheridan, accidentally inflicted a wound upon himself of so dangerous a nature as to cause his death. His mother resides at Lancaster, Penn.

Two of the negroes implicated in the murder of Mr. Gholson, of Tuscumbia, under the most cruel circumstances, have been condemned to death.

Fatal Shot.—On the evening of the 11th, inst. at a place called Alabama, Nottaway, Co. Virginia, a personal and political feud, which had long existed between Doctors Worsham and J. C. Jackson, was settled by the death of the latter, who was shot by the former, and died immediately.

Robert Sayre, of Providence, Rhode Island, aged about 17 years, fell from the main yard arm of the brig H. Bennett, Capt. Dunham, on the 20th instant, off the Capes of Delaware, and died from the hurt received thereby on the 23d inst.

The cabinet maker's shop, tools and materials of Mr. Bunn, in Douglass township, Berks county, were destroyed by fire on the 10th—no insurance.

They had a violent snow storm in Boston, on Tuesday.

A dwelling in Cambridgeport, Mass. was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

A dwelling in Milton, with furniture, was burnt on the same day.

A man named J. Prescott, aged about 30, was drowned in Boston harbor last week.

In the New York Senate on Thursday last the bill prohibiting the circulation of small notes, was passed by a vote of 25 to 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are about to embarking for America.

Death by Drowning.—The Fredericksburg, (Va.) Herald mentions that Joseph Clark, son of Col. Benj. Clark, of that place, was drowned on Wednesday last. He had been skating on the river and broke through the ice. The young lad lost another son, in the same [illegible] years previously.

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Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, dated

Mount's Store, Nelson Co. Va., Feb. 9, 1834.

Mr. Editor,—I send you an account of a very singular occurrence which happened here a few days since, which you may think worth a place in your valuable sheet, if you are at liberty to publish. It will, no doubt, prove interesting to some of the friends of [illegible]

A man who was addicted to habits of intemperance, went out a short time since, to procure a load of whiskey, from a neighbouring merchant. The merchant filled his jug, and as there was no stopper to it, he tupped the bung hole of it with him one. The merchant, unbeknowingly, took up a pipe, which was lying convenient, rolled it into a proper form, and stopped the jug. (The paper was an Independent Recorder.) The man proceeded home with his jug, and when he arrived he took the stopper out to take a drink of the whiskey. The appearance of the stopper arrested his attention; he unfolded it and laid it before the fire to dry. When it had dried sufficiently, he took it up and read the contents, which seemed little concerned him at the time, and it remained never to use the liquid poison as a drink again. Thus, through the influence of a jug paper, has the individual become a temperate man, and the users his customers, of his bell, customers.

COMMUNICATED.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY

A new society, under this title, was formed on the 11th inst. and a constitution was adopted with its following principles:

"Whereas, A number of artists of the city of Philadelphia, anxious to promote the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and the welfare and advancement of their professional brethren, by combining their talents and creating a fund for their mutual advancement and relief.

And whereas, In the State of Pennsylvania, there is no institution of fund to which an artist, however eminent, could, with propriety, apply for aid in the hour of sickness or adversity, or from which his widow or orphans can either claim or expect relief.

"Therefore, To secure these objects, and other necessary and laudable purposes, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, agree to associate themselves under the following articles and conditions:

The following gentlemen were elected to fill respective offices for one year:

President—John Neagle.
Vice President—Thomas Birch.
Secretary—Thomas R. Adams.
Treasurer—David Edwin.
Counsel—Joshua Sharp, Isaac Ellis, Thomas U. Walter, M. J. De Franca, Joseph R. Ord.

The National Debt.—The following table exhibits the amount of the National Debt on the 1st day of January for each year, from 1791 to 1833, inclusive:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
Jan. 1, 1791	$75,463,476 52	Jan. 1, 1813	$55,962,827 57
1792	77,227,924 66	1814	81,487,846 16
1793	80,352,634 06	1815	99,833,660 15
1794	78,427,404 77	1816	127,334,018 67
1795	80,747,587 64	1817	123,491,965 16
1796	83,762,172 07	1818	103,466,633 83
1797	82,064,479 33	1819	95,529,648 28
1798	79,228,529 00	1820	91,015,566 15
1799	78,408,669 77	1821	89,987,427 66
1800	82,976,294 35	1822	93,546,052 97
1801	83,038,050 31	1823	90,875,877 28
1802	80,712,632 04	1824	90,269,777 77
1803	77,054,686 30	1825	83,788,432 71
1804	75,723,270 66	1826	81,054,059 99
1805	69,865,219 13	1827	73,987,357 20
1806	65,196,413 32	1828	67,475,780 28
1807	63,173,345 52	1829	58,421,413 67
1808	57,021,241 07	1830	48,565,406 50
1809	53,173,217 52	1831	39,123,191 61
1810	48,005,587 76	1832	24,322,235 18
1811	45,154,517 95	1833	7,001,698 83
1812	55,962,827 57	1834	nothing

Foreign Intelligence.

Translated for the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 15th January.

The order of the day was the communication of the Government, announced yesterday in the Moniteur. Before the opening of the Session, fixed for 1 o'clock, Marshal Mortier, President of the Council, and M. Humann, were in the ministerial seat, and a number of Deputies were present. Mr. Dupin took the chair at 1 o'clock. After the reading of the process verbal, M. M. Simonne, Nicod and Blanchet, recently elected Deputies, delivered the ratification of their powers and were admitted to their seats—at this time the attendance was exceedingly numerous.

The President gave the word to the Minister of Finance. A profound silence immediately ensued.

M. Humann.—Gentlemen—Faithful to the accomplishment of its duty, the Government was disposed to submit anew to your deliberations the measures necessary for the execution of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. It had prepared a bill to defend them in the name of justice and in the name of the political and commercial interests of France, and it is hoped that you would participate in the convention upon which they acted.

The Message of the President of the United States at the opening of the American Congress, has suspended the execution of this design. The Government had from that moment, to examine whether it still remained under the empire of the same duty—whether the dignity of France did not demand a different line of conduct—or, finally, whether there existed any means of placing the immutable laws of justice in accordance with the legitimate sentiment of the national honor.

The Government of the King, gentlemen, need not justify itself before you from the reproaches which the President of the United States has lavished upon it. Such a controversy would be alike without object, and without dignity. Nevertheless, in the debates which must ensue before you, all the necessary explanations will be given, and all the documents which will be required will be submitted to the Chamber.

General Jackson *has been misinformed as to the extent of the powers which the Constitution of the State confers upon us.* But if he is mistaken with regard to the laws of our country, we will not fall into a similar error on the subject of the Constitution of America.

The spirit and letter of that Constitution alike forbid us to view the document to which I have referred, in any other light than as the opinion of a single individual, so long as that opinion has not received the sanction of the two co-ordinate powers of the American Union. The message is an act of government, as yet unemployed, and which cannot therefore hurry us to any of those determinations by which France usually replies to a menace, or an injury.

Gentlemen, we might wait until the resolutions of Congress should arrive to prescribe to us our conduct.

But a temporizing policy, we should neither have the advantage of ensuring the security of our commercial relations, nor of eventually placing them under the protection of reprisals. By the adoption, likewise, of such a system, the two governments would be compelled to wait mutually, (upon the proceedings of each other) and from the great distance by which they are separated, the legislative sessions, both at Washington and Paris, would probably terminate—leaving this important question not only undecided, but irritated by fresh delays. In this state of things, the government has rejected a temporizing system.

The question of the national dignity has a right to its first solicitude. You are aware, gentlemen, how it has been provided for; yet, as the treaty of July has become neither less just, nor less politic than before,—as the proceeding of the President of the United States has not availed to weaken the bases of equity and reason, on which the transaction rests,—the government has persevered in its determination to present the subject anew to your examination. This engagement has been made—the honor of France demands that it should be fulfilled.

In this important deliberation, the Chamber, we doubt not, while watching vigilantly with us over the national dignity, will keep in mind all the sentiments of good will and friendship which for sixty years have united the French and the American nations. It will recall to mind those high considerations of commercial power, and of maritime force, which have ever caused our alliance with the United States to be regarded as one of the unalterable rules of our national policy.

In holding this language, we only wish to render homage to those truths which are at every time—to oppose them to temporary misconceptions—and, above all, to declare, that France imputes, neither to the people nor to the government of the United States, the sentiments and the propositions which their President has expressed. We only wish to see in his Message to Congress, the inconsiderate act (l'acte peu réfléchi) of an isolated power; and the national honor does not the less command us to persist in the policy which has been adopted with the King's government—the policy of good faith.

Gentlemen: You will scrupulously weigh the motives which solicit the adoption of the treaty. It will be required of you, above all other things, that, in examining this question, you will divest your minds, as we have done, of every consideration unconnected with the subject itself. In other words, uncontaminated with the right which belongs to France, and with the compensation we should offer for the commercial advantages which the treaty guarantees to France.

Impressed with these considerations, gentlemen, the government make me its organ of again laying before you the project of the law which I shall show have the honor of reading to you.

It has been judged necessary to insert an eventual clause, of which, without doubt, you will acquiesce in the property. This clause forbids the payments to be made on the sum fixed by the treaty, until the intention of the American Government shall be made known. It is our right, and our duty, gentlemen, to render that government responsible for every act which may tend to wound the dignity and the interests of France.

The following are the provisions of the project of the law:—

Art. 1. The Minister of the Finances is authorized to carry to the Budget of each of the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, the sum requisite to pay off in six equal terms the capital of 25,000,000 francs which are due in execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between France and the United States, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February 1832.

Art. 2. The sum of 1,500,000 francs, which the Government of the United States engaged to pay to France as annual instalments in discharge of the claims of French citizens, shall be credited to a special article of the Budget as the recoveries are made. Credits to a similar amount shall be opened to the minister of the Finances for the discharge of the claims that may have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

Art 3. The payments to be made on the sum of 25,000,000 francs shall not be carried into effect till it shall have been ascertained that the Government of the United States has adopted no measures injurious to the French interests.

The question was then proposed to the Minister, that this project of law should be printed and distributed, and the day for discussion ultimately fixed.

We extract the following from the New York Star. Below we give two letters from our correspondent, one of the 15th and another on the morning of the 18th, as the Orpheus was leaving the dock. In his last letter, his advices from Paris are of a more pacific character, and in fact after the first ebullition of feeling is over, we think the French people will look at the matter in a calm light, and pass the indemnity bill. Mr. Clay's able report in the Senate, unanimously adopted, will, we think, settle the matter when it arrives.

An extract of a letter of the 16th of January, from an important source in London, to a gentleman in New York, says, "Mr. Sumner, the French Ambassador, has been recalled, and Mr. Livingston notified that his passports were ready for him, *if he required them.*"

This step, although looking warlike, yet carries its salve with it, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the same time told Mr. Livingston that the *Government would recommend* the Chambers to make the appropriation for the payment of the debt. *It is the general impression here that the French will pay if Congress does nothing this session.*"

From our Liverpool Correspondent.

January, 18, 1834.

General Bernard is incessant in his efforts to terminate the affair tranquilly, and appease the feelings of the French people, much exasperated, as they are, by the unpolitic threats of the American President. He every where represents, on the Bourse and in the Theatres, that Congress will not, by any act, sanction the language of the President; and that, while the American people are desirous of obtaining the amount of indemnity, they have no idea of war.

I hope that your Congress will be discreet in this matter. It is not in the habit of brother Jonathan to rush into a costly contest, without calculating what is to be made or lost by it. A little mildness and management—a little playing off and negotiation—would have succeeded much better with a people so hot as the French than threats of war. At all events, you will perceive that certain English journals, of the tory stamp, are chuckling at the idea of a war, and endeavor to widen the breach, and increase the irritation, by pretending to have sympathies for the injustice done to America.

My opinion is, that the money will be paid, especially if the action in either branch of Congress shall discountenance the warmth contained in the speech of the American President.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.—LETTER III.)

Liverpool Jan. 16.

The President's Message.—The annual semi-annual message of the President of the United States of America, usually excites no more than a fleeting and temporary interest. The packets bring it, "on the wings of the wind" to Liverpool—the editors of the papers there copy it, wholly or in part,—some of them may venture to remark, upon the leading points,—the London papers re-copy from their brethren of the "broad sheet" at Liverpool,—and then the whole affair is over. In fact, a well got-up police report, ingeniously embellished by the "penny-a-liner," excites more interest than the President's Message. On this occasion, however, the message was looked for with great anxiety. The state

quarrel with ... this, and therefore ... extremity of an appeal

York, on the 4th June ... here until the 9th; and ... were sought with ... own King's speeches at

... Louis Philippe and his ... justly towards America. ... President has used too ... irritate the French, rather ... evils complained of. The ... here, think that America ... military force, is unable ... challenge, a military nation ... although France does ... a great maritime force, ... the United States are ... greatest army of invasion ... and that although the ... is quite large enough for ... warfare on the deep, would ... much.

... that there is some want of ... confidence in suddenly ... the diplomatic arrange... the American and French ... President Jackson has acted ... in using terms so strong ... arrangements. ... materially on the receipt ... at this moment, have ... into war with a trans... question arises—even if the ... with the roughly-put de... will Congress permit the ... think it will not. ... now between the horns ... they lose their money and ... frightened into payment; ... may be compelled to ... of the Chamber of Deputies ... to walk down with a bold ... this braving Ameri... of the London Standard

... proposed, and are under con... to wait till the debates in the ... and in the Senate, on this ... speech, are terminated. It is ... that the old Congress of the ... in March, and that the new ... matter in a different light; ... of Representatives may ... reprisals, that the Se... to this measure; that perhaps ... done by America may be ... bill with France until the 23 ... and that if such should be the ... or April next the Chamber of ... to vote a law, when no ... reprisals, which certainly is ... present moment. The second is ... or inquest to examine into ... claims made, and to report ... to the objection of M. Ba... on the ground of the cession ... by Spain. The third is to ... immediately and take a vote ... and for the payment of ... millions. It is said that many ... of francs at once, without

... there is, that the President wish... (which of course, he would ... he may be re-elected. I doubt ... allow him to play his game of

Summary.

... going on. Young O'Connell ... alee by four votes over Denny,

... is yet pending. The candi... Ruthven, (the old members ... and Hamilton, orangemen, ... the tory candidates shot a... up to 4 o'clock yesterday:— ... 1620, West 1682, Hamilton

... yesterday—the close of the ... there are five day's polling, and ... O'Connell be 45 behind ... member for Dublin. It ... elsewhere.

... little foreign news. The Duke ... at London on Sunday, on ... bride, the Queen of Portugal ... paid him great attention. The ... in Portugal, and making

... monopoly law has been re... a star chamber by which the ... by juries, but by life judges ... was carried in a house of ... by a majority of 28, includ... is a defeat, and it is not likely ... before the Chamber of Peers ... suspended its sittings on ... from America.

... that if a single Dutch regiment ... and shall be invaded by a ... does not return as Ambas... was named, but suppos... Wellington. M. Raynevel a ... successor.

... political excitement cuts up the ... Athenæum has commenced ... literature and authors of Ame... rather too much on the sur... or Flint, or Fay, or Clark ...

... weather, for six days was ... the 3d to the 9th January. ... It has changed to constant

... at Paris, it is said by invita... government, on business relative ... Paris and Calais, by which a ... Paris and dine in London. ... out with violence in and ... people fled, and all commerce

... again the town talk of Bra... by last accounts, was prepar... a cowhiding. ... are displaying their ... of Switzerland.

... against the power of the ... promise of the Sultan had ... be independent like Greece, ... country. At Berat a prov... been formed.

... Ecole Polytechnique lately dis... continuance, has been permitted to ...

... Dublin Jan. 13th, between Mr. ... Lord Mayor of Dublin, for ... The parties fired twice ... second of Mr. R. (Mr. Ja... the pistol for a third shot, the ... Mr. Cottingham) walked his

... Clere, the proprietor of an ... St. Etienne, in France, is re... to have discovered a me... (fer doux,) which has hith... infusible, even at the greatest ... in the furnace. The ... of great benefit to the arts.

...—Judgment and the doctors ... and your head cool.'—But ... to the ladies, wear close ... shoulders, and the indispens... be certain and encase the ... and prunella. Thus judg... war, and the victory always

... in Scotland is held out as ... is a sovereign preventive

... enormous masses of the rock ... of Felsberg, in the Swiss ... with alarming force and ... and strewed the meadow ... injury was done, though ... women and children fled to ... to the bridge over the

... expected in Ireland ... when another shooting ... commence.

... calculating Yankee, hearing ... approaching New Orleans, and ... were likely to be exterminated ... with coffins, which arrived ... its appearance, to the ... consignee.

... that O'Connell's ... prove a complete failure. ... will lose 1,000l per an... receive as Directors at 300

... North America colonies which ... partly Russian and partly ... have been made from ... Island of Sitka, into the ... where a new race of people ... with whom several articles ... treaty of commerce ... a Captain in the Russian ... of the proceedings to be ... the accounts of these ... Tebenkow is spoken of ...

... in his excellent work ... more than 100 years ... of inhabitants only increased ... a half to eight millions— ... authority the population ... greatly decreased; a certain ... ratio of the industry and ...—Resources of Nations.

...—The Ancient of Days ... Blake, that, three days ... up in bed, and turned ... in his happiest style. ... held it at arm's length, ... exclaiming, "There! ..." He saw his wife in ... of his works. "Stay, Kate ... you are; I will draw your ... an angel to me;" she ... a fine likeness.—[Lon...

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bick... proprietor of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1835.

...	5 25 8 50 / 7 00 7 50	New Orleans,	35 30
		Sugar-house,	47 49
		do. N. York,	47 49
...TER.	12½	do. Philad.	47 49
... No. 1	11 / 10	do. Steam,	48 55
	14	Trinidad,	27 28
		Porto Rico,	28 30
		English French Isl.	23 29
		Hav. & Matanzas,	23 26
		MACKEREL.	
...	4 25 5 / 4 75 5	No. 1, bbl	6 25 6 50
... Duty free		No. 2,	6 00
	12 14	No. 3,	4 50 4 62½
		OIL.	
		Linseed, Am. from store,	92 93
		do. Dutch,	90
		Whale, gal.	30 35
		Sperm, winter,	1 00 1 05
		do. summer,	80 85
...ON. Duty 3 cts per lb.		PLASTER PARIS.	
		In Delaware, ton	3 00
		In Schuylkill,	3 00
...		SEEDS.	
	16 17½	Clover, bush	4 25 4 75
	16 17½	Flaxseed, rough,	1 75 1 80
		do. clean, cask	
... per wagon		Timothy, bbls	11 50 12 75
100 lbs	2 50	Herds, bush	
		Orchard grass,	2 00 2 25
		WHISKEY.	
... and MEAL.		Rye, in bbls	30
... bbl		do. hhds	26½
	4 62½ 4 75	do. from wagons	28
		WOOL.	
	3 25	Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.	57 62
	3 25	Am. wash. full bl'd.	50 55
... in hhds	16 00	do. ¾ blood,	45 50
		do. ½ blood,	40 45
		do. ¼ and com.	35 40
...	73	Am. unwash. full bl'd	30 35
... Southern,	70	do. ¾ blood,	25 30
...	1 04 1 08	do. ½ blood,	25 30
...	1 01	do. ¼ and com.	25 30
... white,	55 56	Super. pulled lambs,	40 45
... yellow,	59 62	No. 1, do.	35 40
... round,		No. 2, do.	25 30
		No. 3, do.	20 22
... Eastern,		Saxony, clean,	62 65
...		Spa. sheep, B, F & S.	25 30
... 1834 ...	13 14	do. lambs,	70 90
...ASSES. duty, 5 cts per gal.			

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Feb. 28, 1835.

☞ The Carriers of this paper are not authorized to sell single copies. They may be obtained at the publication office 6 Carter's Alley.

☞ **Look at the Terms on the last page.—** *There has been no change in them for many years past.*

☞ Our subscribers are cautioned against making any payments, on account of this paper or the Casket, to WILLIAM DAUGHERTY, as that person is no longer in our employ.

☞ The publisher gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $5, from Mr. William Cooper, Woodruff's P. O. S. C., in reply to an announcement of his dues, made in this paper some months since.

We understand that Messrs. Evans & Caldwell have four new Omnibuses now being built at Troy, N. Y., which are intended for the Chesnut street Line, and will be placed on the route on or about the 20th of April next. For splendour and elegance of workmanship, they are not to be surpassed by any thing of the kind in the United States; and from the well-known merits of the proprietors, we trust they will receive the support of a generous public.

During the sleety days of last week, when our pavements were covered with ice, a number of accidents occurred of a very serious character. We have heard of one young lady, who was so much injured by a heavy fall, that she died soon after, and before she could be conveyed to her residence. Many other accidents, not so melancholy in their results, have been mentioned to us.

A son of Thomas Wood, of Coopersville, Pa. on his way to Wilmington, slipped in consequence of the ice, and fell under the wheels of a wagon, with which he was travelling. He died in about an hour after.

We have heard a rumour, that a few days previous to the commencement of the present session of Congress, an interview took place between President Jackson, and M. Serurier, Minister from France, in the course of which the President got excited, and flatly contradicted the French Minister. It is said that M. Serurier, immediately wrote to France, desiring to be recalled, and many believe this circumstance has raised the present difficulty between the two nations. Time may develope the truth of this supposition.

The conduct of the Government of France towards America has not been, in all respects, as dignified and courteous as it might have been. Our present claims against that country for the destruction of American property, are of long standing, and originated before the last war with Great Britain. Until very recently these claims have been treated with contempt, and now, when a more liberal and just policy has been compelled to acknowledge our right, the stipulated amount is withheld.

A friend of ours, late a member of Congress, some years since travelled in a steam boat in company with a member of the French Government. The conversation turned on the facts here noticed, and our friend asked the French Minister the cause of this bad treatment. "Tell me, candidly," said he, "in what rank of nations the French Government places the United States—in the first, second, third, fourth or fifth?"

"Perhaps," replied the Frenchman, "in the fifth or sixth grade."

This is literally true, and it furnishes a practical illustration of the course of France towards America. While the French have been prompt in making concessions—called for by their own misdeeds—to other nations, they have uniformly treated us with neglect and contumely.

WIVES WANTED.

We have more than once referred to the fact that in some of the Western States, particularly Illinois and Missouri, there is a scarcity of females, occasioned by the steady and continued influx of males from the northern and eastern sections of our country. These hardy adventurers leave our populous cities in the east, and take up rich lands in the west, where, by industry and attention, they soon acquire a competence.

When a man has enough and to spare he naturally begins to think of a wife, but to obtain a wife in the west is a matter of much difficulty. Females are few in number, and these are courted and married as soon as they arrive at the proper age, so that none remain on hand. This scarcity of ladies constitutes a general subject of complaint among the bachelors of the west, who make earnest appeals to the females of the east to emigrate and live among them.—A letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, to his mother in Boston, which we find in the American Traveller, says:—

"Among the methods of passing the evenings here, is the yankee fashion of parties composed of both sexes. They have been quite brisk during the long evenings; and were it not for the fact that there are two beaux to a belle, we should enjoy them much better. You know mother, it is not so in Massachusetts. All the ladies here are in great demand and get married early in life; I am told that an old maid is a rare commodity in this market. I am firmly of opinion, that should the young ladies among you get up an emigration fever, and come out here, (to this land flowing with milk and honey,) they would be sure not to wither and pine away, as I think many must who calculate on spending the remnant of their days among the rocks and the sterile fields of New England. Depend upon it, every old maid, who has come out, (and the number is not few,) has found a husband!"

The editor of the Tennessee Recorder, in giving the state of the market in the town of Randolph, adds the following to his list of articles.

Bachelors.—Plenty and dull; no present prospects of a *change*. *Bargains* might be effected at *fair* prices, as holders are anxious to sell off at cost. A small sale only effected the present week.

Matrimony.—The depression in this article for the past six months, we are glad to see is about to be succeeded by a happy change. Purchasers are anxious to effect *bargains*, and *holders*, (with few exceptions, and those of inferior articles,) value their stock highly. A *bargain* has been closed since our last, a superior article, for home consumption. Private *offers* have also been made, of which, when sales are effected, we will take notice. *Refusals* also have occurred. We anticipate brisk times in this article during the coming cold winter, which we hope may warm the gelid achings of its worshipful presence, Mons. Frost. Quotation nominal.

Young Ladies.—Scarce and in demand. A fair article would find fair purchasers at a fair price. A sweet and smiking disposition, is an indispensable requisite for this market.

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE U. STATES.

The standing or regular army of the United States, is extremely small—for having no formidable enemy in our immediate vicinity, there is but little occasion for drilled troops. In 1815, the strength of the army was fixed by act of Congress, at 9980 men. In 1821, the number was reduced to 6442, and in January 1832, a still further reduction took place, and the number was fixed at 6188, viz:

1 Major General, 2 Brigadier Generals, 1 Adjutant General, 2 Inspector Generals, 1 Quarter Master General, 4 Quarter Masters, 1 Commissary General of Subsistence, 2 Commissaries, 1 Surgeon General, 8 Surgeons, 45 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Paymaster General, 14 Paymasters, 1 Commissary General of Purchases, 1 Assistant Engineer, 2 Military Storekeepers, 12 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant Colonels, 19 Majors, 120 Captains, 148 First Lieutenants, 148 Second Lieutenants, 11 Sergeant Majors, 11 Quartermaster Sergeants, 354 Sergeants, 424 Corporals, 14 Principal Musicians, 212 Musicians, 108 Artificers, 50 Ordnance men, 4,452 Privates. Aggregate, 6,188.

The militia constitutes the principal military force of the country, as it comprises all the males between the ages of 18 and 45. When the militia are called into the field for actual service, they have the same pay and allowances as the regular army, but are only bound to serve for six months. The number of militia in the several states and territories, is as follows:

Maine,	41,136	Kentucky,	63,602
New Hampshire,	29,149	Tennessee,	60,887
Massachusetts,	49,500	Ohio,	125,139
Connecticut,	24,893	Louisiana,	14,808
Rhode Island,	9,600	Indiana,	40,000
Vermont	27,653	Mississippi,	13,724
New York,	188,615	Illinois,	8,521
New Jersey,	39,171	Alabama,	30,000
Pennsylvania,	177,743	Missouri,	7,838
Delaware,	7,454	Michigan,	1,503
Maryland,	46,113	Arkansas,	2,028
Virginia,	101,054	Dis. of Columbia,	1,756
North Carolina,	61,785	Florida, (no return)	
South Carolina,	49,512		
Georgia,	39,056	Total,	1,262,315

The Navy of the United States is at present small in point of numbers, but its efficiency was fully established during the last war with Great Britain. The model of the American ships of war, is extremely neat and symmetrical. From 1816 to 1821, one million of dollars was expended annually in building ships of war. Since 1821, the sums thus appropriated have been reduced one half. The strength of the American Navy was, in 1832, as follows:

7 ships of the line, 7 frigates of the first rate, 3 of the second rate, 15 sloops of war, 8 schooners. The oldest vessels are the United States, the Constitution, and the Constellation, all built in the year 1797. Now building in the United States, 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates. Of the rank of lieutenants and upwards, there are 325, surgeons and assistant surgeons 97, pursers 41, chaplains 9, midshipmen 445, sailing masters 30, boatswains 17, gunners 19, carpenters 12, sail-makers 11. In the marine corps there are 1 colonel, 9 captains, and 39 lieutenants.

SHIPS OF THE LINE, EACH 74 GUNS.

Independence,	built at	Boston.
Washington,	do.	Portsmouth, N. H.
Franklin,	do.	Philadelphia.
Columbus,	do.	Washington.
Ohio,	do.	New York.
North Carolina,	do.	Philadelphia.
Delaware,	do.	Gosport, Va.

FIRST CLASS FRIGATES, EACH 44 GUNS.

United States,	built at	Philadelphia.
Constitution,	do.	Boston.
Guerriere,	do.	Philadelphia.
Java,	do.	Baltimore.
Potomac,	do.	Washington.
Brandywine,	do.	do.
Hudson,	(purchased)	New York.

SECOND CLASS FRIGATES, EACH 36 GUNS.

Congress,	built at	Portsmouth, N. H.
Constellation,	do.	Baltimore.
Macedonian,	(captured.)	

SLOOPS OF WAR, GENERALLY 18 GUNS EACH.

Cyane,*	(captured.)	
John Adams,*	built at	Charleston, S. C.
Erie,	do.	Baltimore.
Ontario,	do.	do.
Peacock,	do.	New York.
Boston,	do.	Boston.
Lexington,	do.	New York.
Vincennes,	do.	do.
Warren,	do.	Boston.
Natchez,	do.	Norfolk.
Falmouth,	do.	Boston.
Fairfield,	do.	New York.
Vandalia,	do.	Philadelphia.
St. Louis,	do.	Washington.
Concord,	do.	Portsmouth.

* Each 24 guns.

SCHOONERS OF WAR, EACH 12 GUNS.

Dolphin,	built at	Philadelphia.
Grampus,	do.	Washington.
Porpoise,	do.	Portsmouth.
Shark,	do.	Washington.
Enterprise,	do.	New York.
Boxer,	do.	Boston.
Fox, 3 guns,	(purchased.)	
Sea Gull, (galliot)	do.	

SHIPS OF THE LINE NOW ON THE STOCKS.

Alabama,	at	Portsmouth, N. H.
Vermont,	do.	Boston.
Virginia,	do.	do.
Pennsylvania,	do.	Philadelphia.
New York,	do.	Norfolk.

FIRST CLASS FRIGATES ON THE STOCKS.

Santee,	at	Portsmouth, N. H.
Cumberland,	do.	Boston.
Sabine,	do.	New York.
Savannah,	do.	do.
Raritan,	do.	Philadelphia.
Columbia,	do.	Washington.
St. Lawrence,	do.	Norfolk.

NAVY YARDS.

There are seven navy yards belonging to and occupied for the use of the United States, viz:

No. 1. The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. is situated on an island, on the east side of Piscataqua river, within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, contains fifty-eight acres, and cost $5,500.

No. 2. The navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. is situated on the north side of Charles river, on a point of land east of the town of Charlestown, contains thirty-four acres, exclusive of extensive flats, and cost $32,214, including commissions and charges.

No. 3 The navy yard at New York, is situated on Long Island, opposite to the city of New York on the Wallabout Bay, contains forty acres, including the mill-pond, and cost $40,000.

No. 4. The navy yard at Philadelphia is situated on the west side of the river Delaware, within the District of Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, contains eleven acres to low-water mark, and cost $37,000.

No. 5. The navy yard at Washington, in the district of Columbia, is situated on the eastern branch of the river Potomac, containing thirty seven acres, and cost $4,000.

No. 6. The navy yard at Gosport is situated on the south branch of Elizabeth river, adjoining the town of Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia, contains sixteen acres, and cost $12,000.

No. 7. Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. Knowles and Miss Riddle are performing at the Arch street Theatre, which opened for a short season on Monday night last. Miss Virginia Monier, a young American actress, whose talents are highly spoken of, is performing at the Walnut street House. Mrs. Maeder, late Clara Fisher, and Mr. A. Addams, are engaged at the same establishment.

PAUPERS.

From a statement made by the managers of the Philadelphia Alms-house, it appears that during the year 1834, there were admitted into that institution:

American paupers,	males,	983	
do do	females	693	
		Total	1676
Foreign paupers,	males,	1354	
do do	females,	541	
		Total	1895
		Grand total	3571

Shewing that the number of foreign paupers, or paupers born out of the United States, exceeds that of native paupers 219. Of the entire population of the Alms-house about 6 per cent are children, and of the residue 75 per cent have been reduced to pauperism by intemperance.

VENTRILOQUISM.

The managers of the Philadelphia Museum, have engaged Mr. Harrington, the celebrated Ventriloquist from Boston, to give exhibitions of his peculiar faculty, in the Museum, for a few successive nights. Mr. H. is one of the best Ventriloquists in the country, and his exhibitions are in the highest degree interesting. He is a native of Boston, and brings with him strong testimony in relation to talent and skill, from the audiences whom he so frequently entertained in that city and also in New York. Mr. H. performs in addition to his display of Ventriloquism, a variety of tricks of legerdemain, without confederacy.

The price of admission to the Museum, which is, at all times a place of profit to the enquiring and observing mind, has not been increased in consequence of Mr. Harrington's engagement.

The benefit of Mr. Dinmore, the very polite and gentlemanly treasurer of the Arch Street Theatre, will take place at that house, on Thursday evening next, Miss Fanny Jarman and Mr. Ternan have politely volunteered their aid, and will appear in the play of Jane Shore, and the farce of Perfection. These attractions alone should attract a crowded house, but when the merits of the *beneficiare* are considered in connection therewith, we cannot doubt but that the benefit will prove a *bumper*.

Correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post.
WASHINGTON, FEB. 26, 1835.

DEAR SIR.—The bill relating to offences committed on the high seas, to which I referred in a previous letter, was called up in the Senate, on Thursday of last week, on motion of Mr. Clayton, and passed to a third reading. The object of this bill is to mitigate the present severe punishment for revolt, and the first section provides that in future the penalty for revolt shall be imprisonment and hard labour for a term not exceeding ten years. The second section provides that for endeavouring to excite revolt, the penalty shall be imprisonment not exceeding five years. The third section provides for the punishment of masters and captains who may be convicted of excessive and cruel treatment towards seamen. At present such cases are treated as common cases of assault and battery, but the bill proposes a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding five years. The adoption of this bill will be one step further towards the abolition of capital punishment, which now disgraces our statute books. The debate on Mr. Calhoun's bill restricting the executive patronage, was continued by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Clayton. Judge White made a powerful speech on the day previous, and Mr. Pondexter gave notice on Tuesday, that he would address the Senate on the same subject the next day. This bill will no doubt pass the Senate, but it will be a difficult matter to push it through the House. Its provisions are entirely democratic in their character, as it merely provides for taking away some of the President's immense power, and placing it in the hands of the people.

In the House of Representatives the committee of one from each State, appointed to report on the condition of the West Point Academy, made a detailed communication, recommending a new organization of that institution, so that all the junior officers of the army may be educated, and the expense of the academy reduced at the same time. The bill requires that all persons who enter the army shall spend one year in every three at the academy, until they have acquired a full knowledge of the profession, and dismisses all the cadets now at West Point. A superintendant is to be appointed at a salary of $2,500, and the pay of instructors of the first grade will be $1,700, second grade $1,200. The bill was laid on the table, and that regulating the deposits in the state banks, was immediately after taken up and discussed. The subject under consideration was the *re-consideration* of the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Binney, and adopted by the House, a day or two previous.

Strike from the fourth section of the bill, as reported from the committee of Ways and Means, the following clause.

"SECONDLY.—To keep in its vaults, or the vaults of other banks, an amount of specie equal to one-fourth the amount of its notes, and bills in circulation, and the balance of its accounts with other banks payable on demand."

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"To keep in its vaults an amount of specie, which together with the balance of all its accounts with specie-paying banks, shall be equal to one-fifth of the amount of its notes and bills in circulation, and its public and private deposites."

Mr. Polk spoke in favour of reconsideration, and Mr. Binney against it, with his usual zeal and ability. In the course of Polk's remarks it was said that the United States Bank had greatly extended her accomodations immediately after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, but Mr. Binney in reply, proved that these extensions were granted at the earnest solicitations of the merchants and brokers of New York, to save them from impending ruin. The previous question was called by Mr. Hubbard, and sustained by the House, when the motion to reconsider prevailed by a vote of 119 to 109. Before any decision was had on the amendment again brought up, the House adjourned.

No business of any importance was transacted in either house on Friday. The House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of a bill relating to the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein, when the express from New York, bringing important news from France reached the city. It soon became known to the members, and the confusion that ensued is indescribable. The members collected together in groups, conversing loudly of the aspect of affairs, so that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Vinton, who occupied the floor, to proceed with his argument. The chair called to order several times, but without success, and the House soon after adjourned. The excitement which prevailed during Friday evening and Saturday, was unparalleled in this city, and perhaps no individual was more affected by it, than the President. His natural irritability is well known, and this, of course, must have been much heightened, by the unfair and dishonorable course pursued by the French Government.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Silsbee presented memorials from many citizens of Massachusetts, on the subject of our relations with France, and suggesting, as the most effectual measure to be adopted, a non-intercourse law. On a motion to print the memorial, a debate of some interest ensued, in which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Webster, Mr. Benton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Leigh, took part. Mr. Calhoun deemed a war with France in our present condition, the greatest of evils which could befall the country, while Mr. King, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Buchanan, expressed the opinion, that the loss of national honor was an evil of greater magnitude, and that we ought to be ready to defend that, at all hazards. Mr. Poindexter attributed the position in which our affairs now stood with France to the message of the President, and stated that there was no risk threatening our national honor until that message provoked it.

Mr. Benton answered, that the fact shewed, that, although the Chambers had been sitting forty-five days before the arrival of the message of the President, the King had not sent in the appropriation bill; but, as the message was received, the bill was instantly transmitted to the Chambers, which he considered as proof that the message would lead to the adjustment of the matter. Mr. Leigh expressed regret that the letter of Mr. Livingston, on the subject of the tone of the message, had ever been published, and said that he had fears for the result. The ground taken by Mr. Webster, in two or three sentences, was that the affair had ceased to become a mere question of debt, and that he viewed the crisis as a serious one, but deprecated any discussion at this time.

The memorials were then ordered to be printed. The following letter, adressed to Mr. Van Buren, was then read to the Senate.

Washington City, Feb. 21st, 1835.

Sir: I address you, as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject involving a criminal charge, highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter, from a person in this city to his correspondent in New York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated through the country, alleging "that the Administration was possessed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the Hon. George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of Gen. Jackson."

No one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured.—The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes, that of having been an accessary before the fact to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin; A charge so monstrous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter, in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have of late been so freely cast on me, and as such, would scarcely merit contradiction from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to the conspiracy against my character, has enabled me to trace the authority on which the statement in the letter referred to was founded, to a member of the House of Representatives from Rhode Island, and the depositions therein spoken of have been taken at the instance of the President himself.

Having ascertained these facts, I deem it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to my constituents, to society at large, and to the Senate, to ask the appointment of a special committee, clothed with powers to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges imputed to me, having relation the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, that, if found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the seat which I occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, G. POINDEXTER.

(Enclosed in the foregoing.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1835.

Hon. George Poindexter:—In reply to your note which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state, in answer to the interrogatory which you have propounded:—"In whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak," that the affidavits were by me read at the house of the President of the United States; they were handed to me in his presence by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affiants themselves, as I have been informed by him; and I am further authorised to say, that other testimony of the kind is expected. Your most obedient servant,

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

After the reading of the documents Mr. Clayton, and after some remarks in which he expressed his regret that any charge so foul and preposterous should for a moment be entertained against Gov. Poindexter, moved for the appointment of a special committee, to investigate the object. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the following gentlemen were chosen by ballot, as the members of the committee, viz: Messrs. Smith, Mangum, King, of Ga. Wright and Tyler.

In the House the bill to establish the Western Territory was again under discussion.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported in favor of an additional appropriation for Fort Mifflin, in the river Delaware. A number of private bills were reported. The bill supplementary to an act to amend the acts relating to the Judicial system of the United States was further considered. Mr. Buchanan moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to amend the bill so as to create two new circuits, the one to consist of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; and the other of the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend the instructions to the committee by adding "and so to arrange the Third and Fourth Circuits as to form on the whole eight Circuits which was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications was then considered. The bill was further amended by inserting an appropriation of 75,000 dollars for Fort Mifflin, and an increase of the appropriation for Fort Delaware from 75,000 to 150,000 dollars. The amendment moved by Mr. Benton, that 100,000 dollars in addition to former appropriation, be inserted for the armament of fortifications, was taken up and agreed to. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate proceeded to Executive business.

The House went into Committee of the whole, and took up a bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware Breakwater, for certain harbors, & removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835. Mr. Hubbard moved an amendment, recommended by the Department of War, appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers. Mr. Vinton moved to amend this amendment by adding $30,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, between Pittsburg and the Falls; on which a debate, long and animated, took place.—Agreed to, 78 to 54. Mr. Wardwell moved to amend the bill by appropriating $7,000 for improving the mouth of the Schuylkill River. A little sparring took place between him and Mr. Sutherland on the explanations which accompanied this amendment. The appropriation was not agreed to.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the bill to establish branches of the Mint was taken up and debated during the whole of the session. In the House the only item of business of any importance, was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. R. M. Johnson, that the system of discipline and tactics prepared by Major General Scott, under the direction of the War Department, and in conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 8, 1831, shall be established for the government of the army of the United States of the militia.

The ridiculous charge got up to injure Mr. Poindexter is scouted by the reasonable and reflecting of all parties. It is too absurd to be credited for a moment. It is now stated that one of the persons who deposed that he saw Lawrence enter the house of Mr. Poindexter, has confessed that he was mistaken, and that it was the House of a Mr. Frost, near that of Mr. Poindexter, that he saw the maniac painter visit. Lawrence, it appears, was engaged in that house as a painter. So falls to the ground the base allegation against the character of Gov. Poindexter.

The navigation of the Delaware is again open, and ships are arriving and departing daily. The steamboat line to Baltimore has resumed its trips. Business is brisk in Market street, a large number of western merchants being now in the city. We anticipate a prosperous season.

POSTSCRIPT.

Still Later from France.

By the ship Independence from Liverpool at New York, London dates of the 26th ult. and Paris dates of the 26th, have been received. The news from France is not so favourable for a speedy adjustment of the American claims, as was anticipated. Russia, it appears, has taken advantage of the present peculiar situation of affairs, and urged upon France, claims of her own. This has given rise to conjectures that the Chambers will reject our demands, for fear of being compelled to meet those of their Russian neighbours. If so, a non intercourse law, or an act of reprisals, will assuredly be adopted by Congress.

The elections in England continue favourable to the liberal party.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The claim advanced by the Emperor of Russia, as King of Poland, in the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, against the present government of France, in virtue of a convention for the reciprocal adjustment of claims and counter-claims between the two countries, concluded on the 27th of September, 1816, is likely to become a stumbling block in the way of the settlement of the American question, from the fear that is entertained lest the recognition of the one debt should be regarded as a precedent for the acknowledgement of the other.

M. Dupin, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard within these few days to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber: and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of rupture with the government of the United States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late message of Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavours to embroil the affair still further by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being. Of all the opposition journals the *National* declares itself most strenuously against the proposed recognition, and as usual, its arguments are conducted in such a manner as to give expression to the bitterness of its private rancor against the person of the king.

The day before yesterday it was stopped at the Post office, and the remainder of the addition seized at the printing office, in consequence of an article on the subject in which it insinuated, in a manner sufficiently intelligible, that the King himself had become the purchaser to a large amount of the original claims which ... in the number of this morning a threat is held out, that if the article in question should be made the subject of prosecution, such disclosures will be made with regard to the present holders of the claims as will be anything but agreeable.

With this view it is announced that application has already been made to persons in the United States well informed on the subject, and that the means of substantiating the defence may be expected to arrive against the day of trial. The announcement seems to prove that there was no substantial ground, or at least nothing like evidence, for the original insinuation. It was expected to obtain credit from His Majesty's known character for prudence in the management of his pecuniary resources; but after all it may fairly be doubted whether it is equally well to make an offence of this nature the subject of a state prosecution. Z.

LONDON, Jan 26.—The Paris papers of Saturday, which we have received by express, contains little else but disquisitions respecting the demands made by America and Russia for Indemnity. With respect to the American claims, the Constitutional asserts that, though the Ministers will leave no means untried to carry the bill for the payment of the 25,000,000 fr. they do not intend to make its adoption a Cabinet question, and that, should the Chamber of Deputies resolve to reject that measure, they will still retain their places. The same journal intimates that the supporters of Ministers need not be deterred from voting against the bill by the fear of endangering the existence of the present Administration.

War between France and the United States.—On the policy of such an occurrence the Journal des Debats, a ministerial paper, thus expresses itself:—"We do not hesitate to say that of all the wars practicable or possible for France the most foolish, the most gauche, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St Petersburg, Berlin and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.

Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July in a struggle against the republic of the United States—when they saw those two people, who, in the Old and New world, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad!"

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris papers of Thursday have arrived, with those of the south of France to the 19th.

The possibility of another indemnity being to be paid to Russia, as Sovereign of Poland, had attracted public attention in Paris at a most awkward moment, and is likely to have untoward influence upon the American claim.

From the brief and unimportant debate which followed the presentation on Wednesday, of the papers relative to the American claim, it is evident that the French Chamber is resolved to go fully into the question, and without taking the word of either Minister or Committee, assure itself of the justice or injustice of the demand.

The question has excited great discussion even amongst the French Ministerialists. Thus the Moniteur Bordelais is as indignant as President Jackson himself, at the rejection of the claim by the Chamber; whilst the Courier de Lyon, also Ministerial, ... representing the manufacturing interests of Lyons, upholds the necessity of refusing a demand so improperly made. It would seem from this, that Lyons has lost considerably the supply of the American market, which it once possessed in a great measure.

Persons who write carelessly, and without reference to the construction of their sentences and the rules of punctuation, frequently indite paragraphs of an exceedingly ludicrous character. The annexed advertisements, copied from a New York paper, are cases in point:

"Wanted, a coachman to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind."

"A nurse competent to take care of a male child of industrious habits and quiet manners, will hear of a place by applying at No. — Park Row."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,

Kept at the Northern Liberties' Free Athenæum News Rooms, Third street, below Callowhill, in the open air.

FEBRUARY	A M 7	A M 9	M 12	P M 3	P M 6	P M 9	P M 11
Friday,	20—24	34	12	26	33	12	12
Saturday,	21—28	38	40	44	42	38	37
Sunday,	22—28	30	37	56	50	48	47
Monday,	23—28	38	34	31	31	29	31
Tuesday,	24—30	32½	39	37	34	34	32
Wednesday,	25—31	33½	30	29	28	31	31
Thursday,	26—31	34	36	36	33	32	31

WEATHER.—20th, clear; 21st, clear; 22d, rain; 23d, snow; 24th, cloudy; 25th, cloudy; 26th, cloudy.

A. M'MAKIN, Proprietor.

A new way to tell of the prosperity of a town.—A Southern paper speaking of the increased prosperity of the town, notices that doctors with long-faces, and lawyers with sour looks, bespeak a prosperity long anticipated and very much needed.

Feb. 20.—Received from

George Boggs,	$37 00	A. J. Comstock, Esq.	1 00
Reuben Collin,	1 00	A. C. Moon, Esq.	2 00
Alvin Cook,	1 00	John Burnham, Esq.	2 00
E. H. Shepard,	3 00	Wm. A. Staton, Esq.	5 00
E. M. Conklin,	10 00	J. C. Boyle, Esq.	7 50
Saml. Kennedy, Esq.	2 00	*Feb. 21.*	
Wm. Leviston, Esq.	6 00	S. McKinney, [sent]	2 62
S. A. Cunningham,	2 00	J. Moreland, [do.]	1 50
P. S. Spencer, Esq.	1 00	Harlow Keeler,	2 00
Saml. Ritter, Esq.	10 50	J. M. Haddin, Esq.	1 00
S. Hickens, Esq.	2 00	Richd. Gwynn, Esq.	2 00
Chas. Barrett, Esq.	2 00	Jonathan Carr, Esq.	2 00
Feb. 21.		J. J. Speed, Esq.	2 00
J. H. Freligh,	35 00	*Feb. 23.*	
Jno. B. Gibson,	20 00	S. H. Dodge,	2 00
Wm. H. Fox & Co.	10 40	N. B. Knapp,	15 00
Ethan Alling, Esq.	2 00	R. G. Winslow,	5 00
A. Bennett, Esq.	2 00	H. Sanderson,	
Edw. Mitchell, Esq.	10 00	John Wickel,	5 00
Saml. Smoker, Esq.	2 00	Thos. A. McIntosh,	1 00
J. McMaster, Esq.	2 50	Joseph C. Bassett,	3 00
J. Bell, Esq.	2 50	John Oneil,	2 00
J. C. Stickney, Esq.	2 00	Isaac Quinby, Esq.	5 00
Wm. Murrill, Esq.	5 00	Israel Cooke, Esq.	2 00
Guy H. Bell, Esq.	5 00	E. Alling, Esq.	2 00
J. C. Hancock, Esq.	5 00	J. M. Hadden, Esq.	4 00
W. H. McLeary, Esq.	5 00	H. P. Woodruff, Esq.	5 00
Feb. 23.		Ab. Millen, Esq.	5 00
Wm. McDonald,	5 00	F. L. Wadsworth,	7 50
Dudley Baldwin,	20 00	W. A. Rosborough,	7 50
Alexander Dutch,	5 00	*Feb. 26.*	
Edmond B. Tuttle	30 00	Thos. J. Brown,	2 00
J. B. Williams,	2 00	Richard W. Sale,	10 00
W. O. Chilton,	10 00	John C. Teall,	2 00
O. Bailey,	2 00	Joseph Fifield, Esq.	1 00
J. A. Hoisington,	10 00	A. Munn, Esq.	5 00
Abner Sugars,	2 00	J. Silverburg, Esq.	5 00
Jas. B. Lombard,	6 00	Will P. Lagon, Esq.	10 00
Z. B. Grover,	1 00	Saml. Smoker, Esq.	2 00
H. Green,	2 50	N. N. Betts, Esq.	6 00
Wm. S. Rabldee,	1 25	E. S. Goodrich,	
R. C. Dawson,	10 00	J. N. Weston,	
F. A. Lawhen, Esq.	2 00	Sp. Hickens, Esq.	3 00
A. C. Truax, Esq.	10 00	Dan. Bulkeley, Esq.	1 00
M. F. Delano, Esq.	2 00		

A CARD.

The subscriber, during a long residence in Europe (part of which time was spent in the Royal School of Mines and the first Laboratories of Paris) having had ample opportunities of making himself familiar with the sciences of Chemistry and Mineralogy, as applied to the Arts, including Metallurgy, the Art of Mining, &c., has the honour of informing the public that he will undertake the analysis of Ores, and other operations connected with the above branches, for which he has established a private Laboratory. For scientific conferences, and all operations connected with the above branches, charges will be made in proportion to the difficulties or magnitude of the respective cases.

N. B.—Communications, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS G. CLEMSON,
Ex Professor of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, &c. in Paris.

Corner of 5th and Filbert streets, Philada. jan 17—6t*

A CARD.
Arch Street Theatre.
TREASURER'S BENEFIT.

MR. DINMORE respectfully informs his friends and the patrons of the Chesnut and Arch Street Theatres, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY evening next, March 5th, on which occasion MISS FANNY JARMAN and MR. TERNAN, on their way from Washington to Boston—have in the kindest manner volunteered their services, and will appear for the First Time at this Theatre, and for this night only.

MISS FANNY JARMAN will sustain, for the first time in America, the Character of JANE SHORE, and MR. TERNAN, first time, that of LORD HASTINGS, in the celebrated Tragedy of "JANE SHORE."

After which, by particular request, the admired Farce of "PERFECTION."—KATE O'BRIEN MISS FANNY JARMAN.—With other Entertainments as will be expressed in the Bills of the day.

COMMUNICATION.

We, the subscribers, having studied with Mr. Megonegal, S. W. corner of Race and Sixth street, his new and much improved system of Book Keeping, are of opinion that it surpasses all other systems with which we are acquainted. Mr. Megonegal's aim appears to have been to clear away from the systems of his predecessors, the rude and perplexing rubbish with which they have been encumbered by past ages, and retain such portions only, as are founded on immutable philosophical principles, to which he has made a very valuable addition. The superiority of this system (which is truly scientific in all its bearings) is evident to all those who have studied under him. He has, in our opinion, succeeded in establishing a correct journal-form, an infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. a sure method of posting and closing accounts, all of which terminate in what he calls a Balance Sheet, which shows in a condensed and beautiful form the whole transactions of an active business, all rendered so simple and easy as to be within the scope of any child of ten years of age of ordinary capacity. This system being established on a philosophical foundation, we feel confident cannot be shaken.

While we express our thanks to Mr. Megonegal for his polite attention, and his pleasing method of imparting a thorough knowledge of his invaluable system, we must not forget to spread him for the very able manner in which he has defended it, and risen triumphant in the regions of Fame, beyond the reproof of his once boasted rivals—amidst the rude attacks and nasty declamations of pretending Impostors.

Having so far advanced our sentiments in relation to the merits of this system, we would earnestly recommend all those who desire a thorough knowledge of the science (for none other is deserving the name) to avail themselves of so able an instructor.

WM. F. REEDER.
JOHN DUBOIZ.

Philadelphia. feb 28—1t*

American Theatre,
WALNUT STREET.

Admission, Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Gallery 25 cents. Doors open at ½ before 6—Performance to commence at ½ past 6 o'clock precisely.

Saturday Evening, February 28, 1835,

Will be performed the New Melo Drama of the

OLD MAN'S CURSE.

After which the celebrated AMERICAN DWARF,

MAJOR STEVENS,

Will appear as

TOM THUMB.

His first appearance in Philadelphia for Ten years.

Arch Street Theatre.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7. Boxes 75 cents—Pit 37½ cents—Gallery 25 cents. Checks not Transferable.

Saturday Evening, February 28, 1835,

MR. JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES,

Will perform, being the last night of his engagement, on which occasion will be performed his own Play of the

BEGGAR OF BETHNALGREEN.

In which Miss E. RIDDLE will appear.

With other Entertainments.

Wanted,

SEVERAL stout active Boys as apprentices to the trade of Surgical Instrument Maker. Apply at 35 South Eighth street. GEO. P. SCHIVELY. feb 28—3t

A Partner Wanted.

A PARTNER, with a capital of about $500, is wanted in a Locksmith and Bell Hanging Establishment, and Manufactory of Fire Proof Chests. It is considered worthy the person undertakes the trades or not, as that he is willing to attend occasionally to the concern. Apply to

HUGH MOORE,
Feb 28—3t* 109 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

Hides, Oil and Leather.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his Hide and Leather Store, No. 21 South Third street, half way between Market and Chesnut street, a large assortment of Spanish Hides, Tanners Oil, Tools and Leather, viz:

2300 La Plata Hides, | 300 La Guira Hides
3000 Chili do. | 300 Pernambuco do.
... Rio Grande do. | ...
2 ... Green Salted Patna Kipps. Tin Caps? Leather
... Tanners and Neats Oil.

All of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms to Tanners.

A general assortment of Leather finished and in the rough. Leather wanted, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash, or in exchange for Hides, &c.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK,
Feb 28—3t—1y No. 21 South Third st.

WILLIAM HANNA,
Professor of the Flute,
No. 51 ARCADE.

feb 28—1m*

George W. Ash—Dentist,
No. 200 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia. jan 10—1m

A Card.

ENTERTAINING ... a Society for our mutual improvement ... to preserve our good name as Surgeon Dentists.

ELLIS MIDDLETON, President.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A number of Dentists of this city, having associated themselves together and formed a Society known as "The Society of Surgeon Dentists of the City and State of New York," the primary objects of which are ... [illegible] ...

As a Society, organized and constituted for the above named purposes, we are called upon to use every effort ... terms of disapprobation and disgust, the proceedings of those persons who profess to be dentists ... [illegible] ...

By order of the Society.

ELEAZAR PARMLY, President.

E. BRYAN, Secretary.
New York, Feb 11, 1835. feb 28—1t

ALMANACK.

MARCH 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
28 SATURDAY,	6 27	5 33	2 4	
1 SUNDAY,	6 26	5 34	2 55	D. H. M.
2 MONDAY,	6 24	5 36	3 21	
3 TUESDAY,	6 23	5 37	3 57	First 7 11 11
4 WEDNESDAY,	6 21	5 39	4 44	Full 14 5 6
5 THURSDAY,	6 19	5 41	5 30	Last 21 8 25
6 FRIDAY,	6 18	5 42	6 34	New 28 11 41
7 SATURDAY,	6 17	5 43	8 19	

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposites on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 330 North Sixth below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. Francis S. Cochran, to Miss Louisa, daughter of the late Thomas Lovett, Esq.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. A. Boardman, Mr. James Robb, to Miss Sarah Russell, all of this city.

At New Castle, (Del.) by the Rev. S. W. Priestman, James Booth Rogers, to Sarah A. daughter of the Hon. M. C. Rogers.

On Monday evening, Dec. 29th, 1834, by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. Francis J. Robinson, formerly of Lancaster, Pa. to Miss Elizabeth Kemp, of the N. Liberties.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. John Hughes, John Dallett, to Virginia, daughter of John B. Buckey.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Mr. Aaron Flemings, to Miss Eliza Hewes, all of Kensington.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 19th inst. Mr. Joseph Weed, to Miss Mary B. Kern, all of Kensington.

On Monday evening, 23d inst. by John Swift, Mayor of the city, Chas. Rand Reem, to Julia, daughter of Captain John Pascal, of New Lebanon, Moyamensing.

On Friday, 20th, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jonas Center, of Boston, to Mary Marsh, of this city.

On Thursday, 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, John Piers, to Ann Louisa, daughter of Paul Lajus, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Remington, Jacob Wogles, to Miss Catharine Myers, both of West Philadelphia.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 22d inst. Mr. John Carnahan, to Miss Letitia Hamilton.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Eastburn C. Rudolph, to Matilda Ann Dubois, all of this city.

At Frankford, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. W. S. Hall, Mr. William Griffeth, of Philadelphia, to Catharine, daughter of William Rose, of West Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin German, Mr. Joseph Young, to Miss Hannah Bloomer, both of Allentown, Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Edward Sealer, of Coopersburg, Pa., to Miss Abigail Rohn, of Hanover, Lehigh county, Pa.

From the North Carolina Times.

"Then shall two women lay hold upon one man, and say let us be called by thy name, that our reproach may be taken away among women."

MARRIED, on the 6th inst. in the town of Hertford, at the residence of William McCoy, blacksmith, wheelwright, &c., by Henry W. Barbour, Esq. Jos. McCoy, brickmason, painter, &c. to Miss Mahala Thomas, spinster. The bridesmaid was Mrs. Lydia McCoy, former wife of the aforesaid James McCoy, from whom he was divorced some two or three years ago. "The Lamb and the Lion shall lay down together, and the Wolf shall dandle the Kid."

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, Buddell Toy, in the 50th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, 18th inst. Mrs. Ann McDermond, wife of Isaac McDermond.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst. Henry Lewis, son of Henry Colesberry, aged 16 months.

In Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Sarah Hanna, aged about 55 years.

On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, Samuel Ferguson, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. Henry H. Prowitt, in the 24th year of his age.

On Thursday evening the 19th inst. in the 7th year of his age, William, son of Samuel D. Stryker, of Lambertville, N. J.

On Friday, the 20th inst. William Crowell, infant son of Henry D. Steever.

On Friday morning, 20th inst. of scarlet fever, Ellen Maria, infant daughter of Joseph and Ellen M. Rogers, aged 23 months.

On Monday afternoon, in the 45th year of her age, Eliza, wife of John W. Claghorn.

On the 23d inst., in a calm and peaceful hope of a blessed immortality, James M. Thomas, in the 21st year of his age.

On 24th inst. Catherine Unbepend, in the 57th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, in the 65th year of his age, Wolf Benjamin.

On Tuesday evening, Charlotte, infant daughter of ...

On Tuesday morning, 24th inst. in the 73d year of her age, Mary Sutton.

On the morning of the 24th inst. Elias, infant daughter of Jesse and Louisa Dickinson, aged 8 months and 13 days.

On Friday, 20th inst. William Crowell, infant son of Henry D. Steever.

On Tuesday, Sarah, daughter of Peter C. Van Blunk, aged 2 years and 2 days.

On the morning of the 21st inst. Mrs. Pryor, relict of the late Charles Pryor, of this city.

On Monday afternoon, John Curtin Town, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest son of Thos. B. Town, Printer.

On the 12th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Moose, wife of Mr. Christopher Moose, of New Jersey, in the 30th year of her age. She was a loving and affectionate wife, and beloved by all who knew her. She was fully resigned to the will of her heavenly Father, being in the full expectation of meeting and enjoying the desirable presence of God her Redeemer, in glory.

On the 17th instant, in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., William Jacob, only son of Jacob and Lovina Hillegass, aged about five weeks.

On the 12th instant, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Moose, wife of Mr. Christopher Moose, of N. J. in the 30th year of her age. She was a lovely and affectionate wife, and beloved by all who knew her. She was fully resigned to the will of her heavenly father, being in full expectation of meeting and enjoying the presence of God her redeemer in glory.

There were 100 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—41 of which were adults, and 59 children. By consumption, 14—30 under one year of age. 1 were from the almshouse, and 11 people of colour.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 172 persons, during the week ending on Saturday, the 21st inst. viz:—41 men, 36 women, 47 boys and 52 girls. Of which 68 were of the age of 1 year and under. Diseases—consumption 35, convulsions 19, dropsy in the head 9, fever scarlet 12, small pox 11. Of the above 21 were coloured persons.

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 313 North Front street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where he continues to carry on every of different patterns, in the best manner. Also ready made Carpets kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The subscriber also informs the public in general that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting ... and can manufacture ... in the United States, at any low prices ...

Also received his dried yards every stores of Floor Covering.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing Carpeting of superior quality. feb 28—1m

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 42 PRUNE ST.
above Fifth street. feb 28—3t

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three good Filers and Turners, and one Clock ... who would find steady employment by applying to the subscriber. ALFRED JENKS.
Bridesburg, Feb 21, 1835. feb 21—3t*

JAMES H. BRISCOE,
DENTIST,
No. 326 Arch street, above Eighth.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
jan 1—3m

Just Published,

A DESCRIPTION of the latest Improvements of Pennsylvania at the present day, illustrated with a coloured Map of the State, shewing the Canals, Rail Roads, completed and in progress, Coal Fields, Roads, Population of each county, &c. For sale at the Office, 36 Carter's Alley. Price ... jan 31

Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED 1 May, 1833, at the S. E. corner of Chesnut and ... Wanted, Situations for Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, ... Farmers, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, ... Hostlers, Porters, ... Chamber and Cooks, Maids, ... Laboring Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound and Hired Servants.

Wanted, a coloured girl 12 years old, and 10 boys.

☞ Wanted several Journeymen and Apprentices.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation. Wanted, a place to wet nurse. feb 7—4t*

Removal.

PETER WRIGHT respectfully informs his customers and country merchants generally, that he has removed his ... from No. ... Market street, to that large and commodious store, No. 130 Market street, eight doors below Seventh, north side, where he is now opening ... received by the latest arrivals ... all of which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and dealers generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. They may rest assured that every article shall be packed with care, and strict regard paid to the directions and wishes of those who may favour the establishment with their patronage. jan 3—tf

LEHIGH COAL
$4 75 PER TON.

THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY, offer for sale their well free burning Coal, an excellent article, either in large lumps or egg size, at the low price of $4 75 per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered without charge for carting in any part of the City of Philadelphia or adjoining districts.

They also offer their superior Hard Coal at fifty cents additional, or $5 25 per ton, delivered as above mentioned.

Orders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 74 South Second street. Also, at their Northern Coal Yard, Front street above Callowhill, and at their Southern Yard, corner of Catharine and Swanson streets. jan 17—tf

PINNOCK'S HISTORIES.

THIRD AMERICAN, FROM THE TWENTY-THIRD LONDON EDITION.

KEY & BIDDLE, 23 Minor street, have published the *third American, from the twenty-third London Edition, of*

PINNOCK'S IMPROVED EDITION OF DR. GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the death of George II., with a continuation to the year 1832: with Questions for examination at the end of each section; besides a variety of valuable information added throughout the work, consisting of Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns and Eminent Persons, copious Explanatory Notes, Remarks on the Politics, Manners, and Literature of the Age, and an Outline of the Constitution. Illustrated with Thirty Engravings on Wood. Third American, corrected and revised from the Twenty-third English Edition.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE, *Philad. Oct. 29, 1834.*

Gentlemen—Be pleased to accept my thanks for the favour you have done me in sending a copy of your neat and attractive edition of Pinnock's Goldsmith's England. It appears to me to have been sedulously prepared for the purpose which it professes to subserve—that of a convenient manual for schools and academies. By the questions and tabular views at the ends of the several chapters, the scholar will be able to test his own acquisitions, and to collocate at a glance an important collection of facts, in regard to the history and biography of the period of which he has been reading. These land-marks for the memory serve to raise a host of reminiscences, all interesting to the diligent and inquiring student.—With my wishes for the success of the work, accept the assurances of the high respect with which I subscribe myself, Your obedient servant,

WALTER R. JOHNSON,
Professor of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy in the Franklin Institute.

From S. JONES, A. M. Principal of the Classical and Mathematical Institute, Philadelphia.

I have attentively examined Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's History of England, published by Messrs. Key & Biddle of this city, and am impressed with its excellence. I have no hesitation in expressing my full approbation of the work, with my belief that it will receive a liberal patronage from an enlightened community.

11th Mo. 1834.

I consider Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's History of England as the best edition of that work which has yet been published for the use of schools. The tables of contemporary sovereigns and eminent persons, at the end of each chapter, afford the means of many useful remarks and comparisons with the history of other nations. With these views, I cheerfully recommend it as a book well adapted to school purposes. JOHN M. KEAGY.

Friends' Academy, Philadelphia.

We fully concur in the opinion as expressed above.

SETH SMITH,	WM. A. GARRIGUES,
J. H. BLACK,	W. MOULE,
THOS. COLLINS,	Rev. CHAS. HENRY ALDEN,
JAMES CROWELL,	JOHN EUSTACE,
J. B. WALKER,	BENJ. C. TUCKER,
S. C. WALKER,	HUGH MORROW,
J. H. WILSON,	WM. McNAIR,
J. MADEIRA,	E. H. HUBBARD,
WM. MANN,	R. LAKE,
W. MARRIOTT,	JOHN WEBB,
C. B. TRIGO,	JOHN ORD,
URIAH KITCHEN,	SAML. CLENDENIN,
THOS. EUSTACE,	D. R. ASHTON,
JOHN HASLAM,	J. O'CONNOR, Secr'y to the Phila. Association of Teachers.
W. CURRAN,	
J. STOCKDALE,	JOSEPH WARREN,
S. H. REEVES,	THOMAS CONRAD,
J. HAYMAN,	THOS. McADAM,
W. B. ROSS,	Rev. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A. M. Principal of Acad. Dept. of University of Pennsylvania.
CHAS. MEAD,	
BENJ. MAYO,	
Rev. S. M. GAYLEY, Wilmington, Del.	M. L. HURLBUT,
	R. W. CUSHMAN,
R. YOUNG,	AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,
J. E. STACK,	JOHN ERHARDT,
JOSEPH B. EASTBURN,	OLIVER A. SHAW,
A. STEVENSON,	A. D. CLEVELAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 1834.

We fully concur in the opinion above expressed.

SAML. JONES,	WILLIAM HAMILTON,
O. W. TREADWELL,	JOS. WALKER,
E. BENNETT,	JAMES SHANLEY,
E. B. HARNEY,	DAVID BINO,
ROBT. O'NEILL,	ROBT. WALKER,
N. SPELMAN,	D. W. B. McCLELAN,
B. W. ROSZELL,	S. A. DAVIS,
SAMUEL HUBBELL,	JAS. F. GOULD,
H. O. WATTS,	JOSH. H. CLARKE,
G. P. BANSEMER,	FRANCIS WATERS,
D. E. REESE,	JOHN MAGEE,
S. A. CLARKE,	MICHL. POWER.
JOHN FINLEY, A. M.	

New York, Dec. 1834.

We fully concur in the opinion above expressed.

W. R. ADDINGTON,	THOMAS GILDERSLIEVE,
BERNARD THORNTON,	MELANCTHON HOYT,
SHEPPARD JOHNSTON,	THOMAS V. FOWLER,
HORACE COVELL,	J. BAILE,
P. PERRINE,	SAMUEL GARDNER,
J. B. KIDDER,	G. VALE,
SOLOMON JENNER,	J. TAFT,
JOSEPH M'KEEN,	JOSIAH J. UNDERHILL,
EZRA MUNDY,	C. W. NICHOLS,
C. CARTER,	THOMAS M'KEE,
LEONARD HAZELTINE,	G. J. HORRER,
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,	N. DUNN,
HENRY SWORDS,	R. TOBITT,
J. M. ELY,	SAMUEL BROWN,
W. M. SOMMERVILLE,	ADN. HEGEMAN,
NORTON THAYER,	WILLIAM FORREST.

Gentlemen—I have looked (but with ... effect, of books for a reading book combining at once interest, chasteness of diction, and valuable historical information, placed in so enticing a form as to induce the student to read it for itself and the facts it contains. My long experience has taught me, that, without interest, the pupil will not trouble himself to understand, and without understanding, there can be no improvement in the science of reading or for information. Happily, teachers have in Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England numerous requisites unknown to the best of its predecessors.

Philad. Nov. 1834. Yours, L. BICKNELL.

We fully concur in the above. AM. ROBERTS, R. S. LEWIS.

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE, *November 21, 1834.*

Gentlemen—I have been much pleased by the perusal of "Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's History of England." I think it fully entitled to the appellation, *improved*, and should rejoice to see it placed in the hands of all our American youth. That you, gentlemen, may meet with that encouragement which efforts to supply the wants of our schools merit, is the desire of Yours, &c. J. H. BROWN,

Principal of the English and Mathematical Academy, No. 62 Cherry street, Philad.

Review of "Pinnock's Goldsmith's England," made at the request, and for the use of the Lyceum of Teachers of the city of Philadelphia, by J. H. Brown, Principal of Classical Academy, 62 Cherry street.

PINNOCK'S IMPROVED EDITION OF DR. GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, illustrated by Thirty Engravings on wood. Third American edition, corrected and revised from the 23d English edition. Philad. Key & Biddle, 1834.

There is no history, except our own, which is of so much interest to the American student, and probably no history of England, designed for schools, has been so popular as that of Dr. Goldsmith. Active teachers have long felt the want of some work that should concisely direct the student who is bound to ... Mr. Pinnock has improved the history to the end of each section, by the addition of questions and examination, and at the end of each chapter ... tables ... contemporary sovereigns and eminent persons, with copious explanatory notes, and remarks on the politics, manners, and literature of the age. So far as the original work of Dr. Goldsmith is preserved, I shall not presume to speak. The notes above alluded to are valuable additions to the original work, and happily interspersed. The remarks on politics, manners, and literature, though necessarily made *without* ... which most would consider proper in an interesting and instructive history, yet, as this part should extend ... the young, that which he ... they pursued the best course.

The style is animated and clear, abounding sufficiently in anecdote to make it interesting to the young, and may be considered the most interesting history of England that the use of schools extant. (Signed) J. H. BROWN, Principal of Academy, 62 Cherry st.

MARSHALL'S
Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Blotches which are found to be pure Scrofula,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, or the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formula of the London and Dublin Colleges, are generally weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Beche and Wood's new Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine; and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find this Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Eruptions on Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup prepared by the new process over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at

MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store,

No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States. feb 28—eolm

Iron Ore for Sale.

A FEW thousand tons of Iron Ore for sale on the Farm of the subscriber, six miles from Burlington, in Burlington county, New Jersey. JOSEPH WOOLMAN. feb 21—4t*

Charles H. & John F. White's
UPHOLSTERY
And Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms, Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery, mounted in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can serve customers with at least equal satisfaction, and with as great or greater speed, than any other establishment in the United States. By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability. Any article in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

feb 28—3m*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MELANCHOLY.

There is in every a sensation in the human breast, an capable of depicting the exalted spirit, of all Nature, and of inspiring the rational contemplation of man's destination, or his leadership. Human is of an limited contemplation, or limited contemplation, and there will be manifested an agreeable disposition of the mind for reflection, and contemplation upon subjects for superior to those carried by the ordinary concerns of life. It is then, by some it is manifested, or in connection with the common duties of our lives, but on the contrary, by others of a more reflecting character, it is considered as capable of producing a mental enjoyment by disturbing a calmness from about the troubled mind that proves to some other a sig. refreshing and pleasing, not pleasing in the literal gratifications, but an internal an at an unspeakable pleasure, entirely consistent with the feelings of man as they are acted upon by concurrent circumstances productive of this state of mind. Thus a lion has and is disturbed by the jarring elements of external strife, when anger, or resentment and inventive, or spiritually succeed each other and continue to destroy his peace, or in that state it causes as a moderation, to reconcile the disposed passions and spread peace and calmness over the troubled spirits. In this state, our imaginations are supplied with sobriety, more calm, and more elevated subjects of reflections, not can a supposition it until we come go from a, and again enter the scope of the world's influence, to be depressed or exalted according to our respective determinations. Tyro.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW PRICE CURRENT.

Honesty—None in market.
Patriotism—First quality, no demand; second, disposed by benefit upon speculation at par.
Prudence—All held by old stockholders.
Modesty—None but dam-good varieties in market, the prime lots being bought up by Messrs. Tom and Jerry.
Vice—Large quantities held—no sale.
Pride—Market glutted.
Politeness—Very cheap, but the owners appear indifferent about the disposal of it.
Wit—Little or none on hand.
Avarice—None offered at wholesale; the article altogether engrossed by hawkers and pedlers.
Religion—When brought into market, it is generally adulterated; such a nominal.
Love—None offered except for real estate.
Coquetry—Very little offered in consequence of the difficulty of managing the sales.
Talent—A scarce article—no credit allowed.
Sincerity—Out of season.

SWEARING

The following observations are respectfully offered to those who are accustomed to this disgusting habit:

It is not easy to perceive what pleasure can arise from the empty sound of monosyllabic interjections; or what important advantage can accrue from the profane use of God, devil, damn, curse, than from the sound of wax, waters, jaws, ash, or any number of words of the same nothing. It is not easy to perceive what profits are assumed to it. When ever fortune may be made by, enjoy I believe the man was a man made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it so does happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honour or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a nominal swearer? Is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never! Low must be the character which such impertinence would exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence would not degrade. I essemble, the elore, must be the practice which has no other reason not pleasure to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the satyrist his revenge; the assassin man his preferments; the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large; wits his soul for nough, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swear! a word of all place; it is not the native of prayer; it has neither, nor in sentiment with the texture of the body, or any have allied to our frame; for, as a great man (Filletoin) expresses it—"though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born with a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and silly custom, picked up by low and paltry aspirits, who hope to arrive at honour, and respect by deriving the vulgar and enlisted habit to the exclusion of the customer, begged him to tell him what he had better do for them. "My advice, I said," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and let thy goggles over thy mouth."

A Longitudinal Adventure.—Not long since, a renowned clergyman in New Hampshire, (not Vermont, as the Concord paper has it) being apprehensive that the intemperate use of ardent spirits had crept of his flock, and that some of his parishioners were fond of the bottle, addressed a sermon on the subject, and he therefore succeeded in, but having first, for fear the above might all side off at once, himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work, but lost no spirit his subject. "My dear," said he, "if I pull the rope round your waist, then pull on Sam Tom's Day.

W. E. Y. E. and all the rest,
Quem Gorman pun, and (your best)
Pull (say) the rope, and all you ever—
Will supply in, and wash you on.

Take Hudson—if you do not pay,
Pay you in troubled every day;
Pay immediate never gets you pence,
Tell you to be our debtor cease.

But if in answer to our call,
You promptly pay us, one and all—
They you most prosperously thrive,
In exchange hundred thirty-five.

In the "Freeman," a novel written by Richard Penn Smith, Benjamin Hodges gives the following very original reason for appointing the field of battle, during an engagement: "An unused hollow came close to my rifle, and has nearly destroyed the only one that my dear wife can have of. I have there was more and where that came from, but very low more cups where the come from; so I honestly marched off in the front of a piece of asbeg, both for my cost and conscience."

EPITAPH.

Who lies below? What rocks is who?
Enough! I lived—I died—
Long past! I had my hour of my guide,
My pleasures and my pride.

But what are these? And what am I?
What but full even must be:
Like all the buried past, I did—
And you must die like me. PASTOR.

Chess Match—Mr. C. L. playing at white the other evening, with an intimate friend, who, we understand, has hitherto been conspicuous, to hold the Mahometan doctrine of oblation in perfect contempt, and to have with a commissioner more in mirror than in sight, "My good fellow, if dirt were trumps, what a hand you would have."

"A donkey carrying a load of books," said Amru, the conqueror of Egypt, "is as respectable an animal as the person whose head is crammed with learning that he does not understand."

A Queen Bee.—Mr. Sergeant, in giving a Temperance Lecture to the Bloomers a few evenings ago, related the following anecdote:

"A gentleman drinking in Dublin, one who gave to almost every customer who came in, an example of moderate drinking, was harnessing the horse of a Quaker who had stopped at his house, and as he met with some difficulty in buckling a strap, complained of the hardness of his eyes, which were covered by a pair of goggles. At the Quaker remembered an interest in the matter, he handed the goggles, that he might see the reason and enhanced hole to the exasperation of his customer, begged him to tell him what he had never drier than. "My advice, I said," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and let thy goggles over thy mouth."

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"A gentleman drinking in Dublin, one who gave to almost every customer who came in, an example of moderate drinking, was harnessing the horse of a Quaker who had stopped at his house, and as he met with some difficulty in buckling a strap, complained of the hardness of his eyes, which were covered by a pair of goggles. At the Quaker remembered an interest in the matter, he handed the goggles, that he might see the reason and enhanced hole to the exasperation of his customer, begged him to tell him what he had never drier than. "My advice, I said," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and let thy goggles over thy mouth."

RISE OF CURRAN.

When Curran was called to the bar, he was without friends, without connexions, without fortune—consequence of talents far above the mob by which he was elbowed, and end ed with a sense by which reader ed him painfully alive to the inattention he was accustomed to experience. He lodged in a miserable garret, accessible at the pressure of Cork, and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth almost to their storage, he proceeded to the metropolis, taking for his wife and young children a mean table lodging on High-hill. Term after term, without either profit or professional notice, he attended the hall of the Four Courts. Yet even this he was not altogether unfortunate. If his pocket was not heavy, his heart was light. He was young and ardent—buoyant up not less by the consciousness of what he felt within, than by his sanguine expectations of what he should yet achieve. Yet even at that time, he was a successful orator of him, and he took his station among the crowd of aliens whom he amused with his wit, or amazed by his eloquence. Many even who had emerged from that crowd, did not disdain occasionally to glean from his exhaustless stock of rich and varied treasures which he did not feel to impoverish with the most unsparing prodigality; and some there were, who observed the brightness of the infant luminary straggling through the obscurity that clouded its commencement. Amongst those who had the discernment to appreciate and the feeling to feel for him, he lately for Curran, was Mr Arthur Wills, afterwards the unfortunate but respected Lord Kilwarden. The first fee of any consequence that he received, was through his recommendation; and his social of the incident cannot be without interest to the young professional aspirant who a temporary neglect may have sunk into dejection. "I then lived," said he, "upon Hog Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it could pretty much the same chance of liquidation as the moon and alabs. Mr Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wit, she was well determined should be supplied by dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gentleman except that of pounds, shillings and pence. I liked not one nothing to avoid the perpetual altercation on the subject, and I was resolved to quit the house. Curran, on his very enviable temperament, I fell into the gloom into which from my infancy I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner, and a landlady to whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondency, and returned home a lionized in disposition. When I opened the door of my lady, where Lysater alone could have found a library, the first object which presented itself was an immense lump of a beef, twenty or thirty gentlemen was piled up beside it, and the name of Rob Lysaght marked upon the back of it. I had not dined for a good deal, so I gave Rob L. one a share of it, and that dinner was the date of my prosperity," such was his own exact account of his professional advancement.

Precepts are of great weight, and a few useful cases at hand do more towards a happy life, than whole volumes of cautions that we know not where to find.

Satan.

Character should be kept bright as well as clean; in purity of character, and in point of manners, labour to excel all, if you wish to equal many.

Good sense and benevolence will suggest the great rules of good breeding to you; good company will do the rest.

The device of pleasing is at least half the art of doing it; the rest depends only upon the manner which attention, observation, and frequenting good company, will teach.

Gentleness of manners with firmness of mind, is a short, but full description of human perfection, or the sole of religious and moral duties, which they adorn and support.

Speaking well is the most since part of all accomplishments, because in most frequent use, and on the nearest connection with mind. Cicero says, it is glorious to excel other men in that article in which men excel brutes.

The thing in the world, says Montaigne, I am most afraid of, is fear; fear is alone is the trouble of it, exceeding all of her evil effects.

To die well, you must let your conscience before you happy is he who finishes the business of his life before his death, who takes the home corners has nothing to do but to die, and who makes no delay, to excuse him to put his house in order.

Under all circumstances, there is but one honest course; and that is to do right, and trust the consequences to Divine Providence. "Duties are ours, events are Gods." Policy with all her cunning, can devise no rule so safe, salutary, and effective, as the simple maxim—Mac Urban.

The principal virtues or vices of a woman must be of a private and domestic kind. Within the circle of her own family and dependents lies her sphere of action, the scene of almost all those tasks and trials, which must determine or character and her fate, here and hereafter. Reflect, for a moment, how much the happiness of her husband, children and servants, must depend on her temper, and you will see that the greatest good, or evil which she ever may have in her power to do, arises from her exercising or withholding the influence, of her Chesterfield.

Good people by good example often correct the defects of others without reproving them; and those who are not good, often reprove without correcting them.

Cultivate a taste for reading, and hoard up what you can, a great stock of knowledge, for though you may not, during the active season of youth, have occasion to spend much of it, yet depend upon it, a time will come when you will wish it to maintain you. Public generosity are filled in plentiful years, not that it is known that the man, or the school, or third year will prove a worthless one but that amount or lower, such a year will come, in which the grain will be wanted.

Great virtues are rare; by comparison for those are very rare; and when they do occur we are prepared for them, we are startled by the grandeur of the exhibition, we are supported either by the splendour of the blood or by the eyes of the world. Not so the simple, unassuming, but unremitting exercise of those virtues, which are exercised from the performance of an uncommon action. Little things are unknown; they return every moment, they come in contact with our pride, our indolence, our laughtiness, our resolutions to make efforts; they constitute our inclinations generally. We would much rather make certain great sacrifices to God, however violent and painful they might be, upon conditions that we should be recorded by history to follow our own desires and habits in the double of life. It is however only by SUBMITTING to little things, that a true and the great love to God can be distinguished from a passing fever of spirit.—Fenelon.

True devotion is not a mere chilly sentiment that day dawn the mirror and reflection the show of phenomena, which the poets so fond of; on the contrary, there is nothing so friendly to joy, so productive of true pleasure, so peculiarly fitted to the warmth and innocence of a youthful heart. Do not therefore think it is time to turn your mind to God; but offer him the first fruits of your understanding and affections; not to use not that time on you, such as we have to him, and delight in his laws, the more you will increase in happiness, in excellence and honour; that in proportion as you endeavor in true piety, you will become more and more to your fellow creatures, content and cheerful in you self; and gratified to enjoy the best blessings of this life, as well as to share the glorious promise of immortality.—Mrs Chapone.

West and Hells, London—The company that frequent them are a medley of all ranks and classes—of fashion and of dust—of no fashion, beaux and lovers, of wheel veterans and beardless stripling, rogues and bankrupts, blackleggs and greenhorns, swindlers and prentice boys. The object that each of them has entirely in view is the universal employment of mankind in different measures and in every varying shade of merit to enrich himself at the expense of his neighbor; in this case it is carried on by the treacherous card and the deceitful dice. Rouge et Noir—the red and the black—the red flush of success and the black depth of dismay is the character of the game, whatever be the red hand of play. Yet there are some master minds ever to be seen at these temples of the blind goddess, who, whether they win or lose, preserve the coolness of mind setting at ease among their fellows. To arrive at this state of mind is the perfection of their art. To strike the wave of nature, to disguise their sensations, to frustrate on her affections, to make a god and a religion the spirit of plunder, to have real the prime article of which forbids us to bid for others, and to give up even the privilege of feeling for ourselves. This is the perfection of the gamester's part. Neither satisfied with success nor vex'd with ruin, the true gambler must put away his heart, or sold it to that operation by which flesh is made harder than stone. In a profane of gambler we behold talent without admiration, age without reverence, and rank with at respect.—[Leigh Hunt's Journal.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE OF SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

Who has not read or heard of Sir Humphrey Davy? Where is the person, young or old, who, knowing any thing of his discoveries and inventions, does not feel some curiosity to be more acquainted with a few particulars of his early life?

Sir Humphrey Davy was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, England, on the 17th of December, 1778. Nothing very remarkable is related of him as a child. He was quick and industrious, and had a great fondness for reading. Several instances have been mentioned of his ingenuity, and of his taste for experiments, or of his inquisitiveness, even acting from the problems of God, devil, demon, curse, than from the sound of wax, waters, jaws, ash, or any number of words of the same nothing. It is not easy to perceive what profits are assumed to it. When ever fortune may be made by, enjoy I believe the man was a man made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it so does happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honour or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a nominal swearer? Is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never! Low must be the character which such impertinence would exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence would not degrade. I essemble, the elore, must be the practice which has no other reason not pleasure to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the satyrist his revenge; the assassin man his preferments; the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large; wits his soul for nough, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swear! a word of all place; it is not the native of prayer; it has neither, nor in sentiment with the texture of the body, or any have allied to our frame; for, as a great man (Filletoin) expresses it—"though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born with a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and silly custom, picked up by low and paltry aspirits, who hope to arrive at honour, and respect by deriving the vulgar and enlisted habit to the exclusion of the customer, begged him to tell him what he had never drier than. "My advice, I said," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and let thy goggles over thy mouth."

A Longitudinal Adventure.—Not long since, a renowned clergyman in New Hampshire, (not Vermont, as the Concord paper has it) being apprehensive that the intemperate use of ardent spirits had crept of his flock, and that some of his parishioners were fond of the bottle, addressed a sermon on the subject, and he therefore succeeded in, but having first, for fear the above might all side off at once, himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work, but lost no spirit his subject. "My dear," said he, "if I pull the rope round your waist, then pull on Sam Tom's Day.

W. E. Y. E. and all the rest,
Quem Gorman pun, and (your best)
Pull (say) the rope, and all you ever—
Will supply in, and wash you on.

Take Hudson—if you do not pay,
Pay you in troubled every day;
Pay immediate never gets you pence,
Tell you to be our debtor cease.

But if in answer to our call,
You promptly pay us, one and all—
They you most prosperously thrive,
In exchange hundred thirty-five.

In the "Freeman," a novel written by Richard Penn Smith, Benjamin Hodges gives the following very original reason for appointing the field of battle, during an engagement: "An unused hollow came close to my rifle, and has nearly destroyed the only one that my dear wife can have of. I have there was more and where that came from, but very low more cups where the come from; so I honestly marched off in the front of a piece of asbeg, both for my cost and conscience."

EPITAPH.

Who lies below? What rocks is who?
Enough! I lived—I died—
Long past! I had my hour of my guide,
My pleasures and my pride.

But what are these? And what am I?
What but full even must be:
Like all the buried past, I did—
And you must die like me. PASTOR.

Chess Match—Mr. C. L. playing at white the other evening, with an intimate friend, who, we understand, has hitherto been conspicuous, to hold the Mahometan doctrine of oblation in perfect contempt, and to have with a commissioner more in mirror than in sight, "My good fellow, if dirt were trumps, what a hand you would have."

"A donkey carrying a load of books," said Amru, the conqueror of Egypt, "is as respectable an animal as the person whose head is crammed with learning that he does not understand."

A Queen Bee.—Mr. Sergeant, in giving a Temperance Lecture to the Bloomers a few evenings ago, related the following anecdote:

"A gentleman drinking in Dublin, one who gave to almost every customer who came in, an example of moderate drinking, was harnessing the horse of a Quaker who had stopped at his house, and as he met with some difficulty in buckling a strap, complained of the hardness of his eyes, which were covered by a pair of goggles. At the Quaker remembered an interest in the matter, he handed the goggles, that he might see the reason and enhanced hole to the exasperation of his customer, begged him to tell him what he had never drier than. "My advice, I said," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and let thy goggles over thy mouth."

OYSTER TRAPS.

The fable of the rat whose head was caught in the oyster, is not so wide a departure from truth as many suppose. A late New-York Herald says that a full sized duck not long since dived ashore near Old Point, in that neighborhood, and, as he fell enclosed between the shells of an oyster. It is supposed that the duck had dived to the bottom and thrust his bill into the opened shell of the oyster, upon which the latter, not relishing such an attack, closed the doors of his "house" so suddenly that the duck could not disengage his bill;—and that his head was thus kept under water till he was drowned.

Raccoons are also very fond of oysters; and long after nightfall of a moonlight night to prowl along the sea shore in search of their favorite prey, which they of on find with their mouths open, they often put in their paw, and are taken prisoners. It is—a d that they sometimes use the precaution to drop a pebble between the shells before they venture their paw; but this is not so well proved.

We ourselves, have seen a huge rat brought out of a cellar, with his tail caught between the shells of an oyster; into which it had fallen no doubt, by accident.

Repartee.—Governoh is fell of wit. "I tear," said a lady to him, "the I shall not make a good bride." Oh, madam, I will make the best," was the reply.

Stagner's Truss,
For the Radical Cure of Hernia.

MR. THOMAS STAGNER, of Kentucky, has invented and obtained a Patent for a Truss which has gained a very high character wherever the whole western country. It has been in full effect for more than six years, and has stood the test of a very extensive and severe trial, and is better calculated to restrain obstinate protrusions than any of the instruments hitherto known or in use.

The subscriber, in connexion with most of his brethren in the West, continues to highly recommend the Patent Truss, as invention, that he believed and said a large part for the purpose of introducing it into the practice of Surgery throughout the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Pennsylvania. He has made arrangements for supplying the Truss in any quantity, and from a well selected stock, at his office, No. 6 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, where he will be happy to receive calls from patients and from surgeons of the faculty who may desire to see a new and improved Truss. Not being able to attend cases remote from Philadelphia, he will sell rights to apply the Truss in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Letters, post paid, will meet prompt attention.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1854. J. W. HOOD.

The following testimonials are selected from a large number which have been received from the distinguished men of the profession:

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., the able and distinguished Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, has spoken of this Truss in the most favorable manner, in a library letter to his pupils. After a true account of the rule of a Truss, and not to be the cause of the disease, with the exception of some few cases which had been effected in children, he went on to say, that although he was formerly highly impressed with the excellent, yet he had not in a great extent, he would add a that time, from any certain conclusion as to its use, and that he was acquainted of any cases in which the instrument had been applied, but since then he had witnessed three cases, in each of which the most perfect cure had been effected. He said, and in the case of a child of three years of age, which was the subject of a hernia, which had been wearing a truss since three years, on one side, as large as a goose egg, and on the other side, as large as a hen's egg, the truss was applied, which has, to his experience, effected a perfect cure. Another, and an far advanced in age, in whom the hernia was partially irreducible, with a tendency to inflammation, was, whenever the truss was applied, in great pain, and in great attention, which, by the application of Stagner's Truss, has been radically cured. A particular division of the part, by the "tubes of Astley." And, that of a young man, who had been cured of the inguinal Hernia by the same instrument.

Dr. Gibson then said—"From these cases, from the testimony of other gentlemen entitled to the same, gathered from the results of a long and extensive practice, I am fully satisfied by the Truss, and from his former impression with respect to the application of the Truss, I am now prepared to say, that the terrible misery, he had the most favorable opinion towards it, and had great hopes that it would come an easier and more humane relief than any other."

From the Review and Lectures of Medical and Chirurgical Subjects, edited by URANSVILLE PHARP PATTERSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Philadelphia.

STAGNER'S PATENT TRUSS.

Within the last two years, we have received numerous letters from a distance, asking our opinion as to whether it was probable that Hernia could be cured by wearing a Truss in which a piece of wood was substituted for the material usually employed as a pad. Reasoning on general principles, we answered that it was not, and that it was not, and that we had not prepared to believe that any Truss which could be applied, would, in any number of cases, produce a radical cure. Nevertheless, however, in consequence of the particular belief of curing Hernia by the application of STAGNER'S PATENT TRUSS, in which a piece of wood of the form of a horse-shoe is substituted for the usual pad, we admit, but a personal examination of the case, could have convinced us of the possibility of curing Hernia by this or any other Truss. A few months since, we were, however, informed that even very large Crural Hernias might be perfectly cured by the application of this Truss, and in a few early days, we remember to have saw both to the Professor and to the public, to give the most extensive currency to a fact so important to humanity.

There are few diseases more intractable than Hernia. If large, it cannot be cured, and if small, it is very apt to grow into, and even should they be small, he is constantly placed in a state of jeopardy, as the slightest imprudence in the case of such may produce a strangulation, which is fatal. Yet, in common use, as we have before remarked, very rarely in the hands of the regular practitioner, and not very rarely in the hands of the quack, is the Truss, which is made to be worn, and which, if properly applied, is sufficient to retain, in the majority of cases, the most of small Truss.

EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D. Philada.

I have for several years past, known Mr. Henry S. T., and attended his family, during which time he has worn his usual under cuirass of Hernia. I can now bear testimony to the superiority of Stagner's Patent Truss, and state in confidence to myself entirely satisfied, and as an actual that the rod secured has, in his case, healed up the aperture through which the hernia protruded, and he is now entirely relieved from it.

Dec. 12, 1850. THOMAS H. YARDLEY, V. D.

I this day examined three cases of Hernia, which had attended my several years, and been treated by the application of a wooden Truss, which had been recommended by the inventor of Stagner's Patent Truss a few weeks ago. In each case, I have the satisfaction of being able to state, that the rod secured has been effectual in preventing the protrusion of the hernia, and that the rod secured has, in each case, healed up the aperture through which the hernia protruded, and he is now entirely relieved from it.

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Dec. 12, 1850. THOMAS H. YARDLEY, V. D.

Having used the Patent Truss of Stagner, for the permanent cure of Hernia, in several cases with perfect success, and has in one case, a very extensive Hernia, which I have, in Dr. Hood, of Kentucky, also cured, do certify, that a trial of from three to twelve weeks, is all that is necessary, to be sure that are effected with this distressing disease can desire.

Philada., Nov. 15, 1850. J. P. ROSE, M. D.

feb 15—1y

New and Fashionable
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber, having added to his large stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods, which he, respectfully invite a his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.—Rich Coral Necklaces, Gold, do. various patterns, Ear rings, Breast pins, and Finger rings, in great variety, A very handsome assortment of Lockets, and a splendid gold watch, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Gold Watches, Silver do. Lever, Patent Lever, and Common Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Patent and Britannia Metal Spoons, Silver Spoons, Forks and Butter knives, &c. &c.

E. P. LILLY,
No. 78 North Fourth street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.

N. B.—Good boys of various colours and patterns. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted. feb 15—1y

Wholesale and Retail Bedding
WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment of Bedding in Philadelphia, consisting in part of Feather beds and pillows, curled hair mattresses, moss do. cotton, straw do. camel do. sheep do. high point bolsters. Feather pillows, French do. geese and pillow ticking, the best linked spring bedsteads, by the pair or single pair, curled hair, moss and cotton by the pound.

N. B. Old feathers purchased. (All articles warranted of the best quality.) feb 15—1y

F. CLARK.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

Philadelphia
SUSPENDER & STOCK
MANUFACTORY,
No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market.

A. L. VANHORN respectfully invites the attention of Southern and Western Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand an assortment of goods adapted to the above business, such as SUSPENDERS made in the most modern and approved styles.

Also, silk, satin, satin, velvet, bandanas, and leather STOCKS, made on the best Boston Patterns, & warranted to meet of workmanship durability and shape, to be inferior to none made.

Also, manufacturers and has constant on hand, RUSSIAN Bells, small orange, gum elastic and stripe and garters, Cords, suspenders, Linen chest collars and bosoms, and ready made linen in the gent or ladies.

All of the above articles will be discounted on the most reasonable terms, and at short sight.

Country merchants in general are invited to call and examine the stock before purchasing, and shape, to be inferior to none made.

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respectfully invited to give us a call, and examine our goods and satisfy themselves. No. 6 South Fourth street.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. Also stocks covered anew, and suspenders repaired.

jan 11—tm

Cards.

THE subscriber has on hand an extensive and complete assortment of MACHINE CARDS and FILLETING, for Cotton, Fallers, Carter and Woollen Manufacturers and Machine Builders. As I have been engaged in card making for the last 20 years, and well acquainted with every department of card manufacture, and, together with mechanically of the best quality, I have no hesitation in warranting my cards to be not only as good as any made in the United States, but superior to any Foreign in use of Card clothing, are respectfully invited to call. Manufacturers and Machine Builders can depend upon getting the first rate article.

☞ All orders by mail, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. JOHN H. PARKER,
feb 7—1y No. 6 Chestnut street.

Cheap Hat Stores.

NO. 206 Callowhill street, (north side,) second door below Fifth street, and No. 425 Market street, (north side,) 2nd door above 4th street.

JAMES HILL, manufacturer on hand at his stores an assortment of FUR and SILK HATS of the best workmanship, and of the most approved fashion, which for quality cannot be surpassed in the City or Liberties.

J. H. particularly requests the attention of the public, to his improvement in the manufacture of SILK HATS. Combining, by rendering the measure round their heads, the number of inches high, and the size of the Brim, can have a Hat made agreeably to fit to order.

☞ A liberal discount made to Country Merchants. Hatters supplied with Fur Hats in the rough, or Silk Hats, on the most liberal terms. feb 7—1y

Painter and Glazier.

JAMES CHAMBERS, No. 274 Callowhill street, between Lawrence and Eighth streets, thankful for past favours, would inform his friends and the public, that he continues the House and Sign Painting Glazing, Wall Painting, Lettering of Mahogany, Maple, Marble, &c., which he will execute at the lowest cash or approved credit.

N. B.—Ready mixed Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, and every article connected with the above business, for sale at the lowest cash prices.

☞ An Apprentice wanted. nov 15—6t—1y

Six per Cent. Savings' Bank.

A NEW Institution for that purpose, is to be established in this city, on improved liberal principles, for the benefit of depositors, to be called the "Philadelphia Savings Bank," to deposit, choosing their accounts, term and times of deposit, and to receive the interest thereon, annually. It is to visit the classes introduced in those special institutions.

It is contemplated, to allow interest on sums as down to a dollar, and to receive deposits from minors, and to issue Certificates of deposits will be given when it's operated, and the interest credited to the parties. Information of all the details of the Institution may be had at the Office No. 180 North Tenth street, where the Bank will be open, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, where books will be opened for subscriptions, and where books for all the needful information will be furnished. feb 7—tf

Ladies' Institute,
No. 255 Market Street, Philadelphia.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, in which are taught the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, and the useful acquisitions and Stationery grade.

Terms for the ordinary branches, per quarter, from 5 to 24 dollars. Lessons in French, on the Piano Forte Drawing, and various styles of Painting, and other ornamental branches, extra charge. Terms per annum, for board and washing, $[illegible]

For a Juvenile Boarding, and Guardian School for the education of Children. Terms per annum $[illegible]

feb 7—month Principal, M. A. WRIGHT.

Watches,
Cheap for Cash or Exchange

THE undersigned has on hand a large assortment of Watches, Jewellery, which he will Sell Cheap for Cash or Exchange for Rags, Old Brass, Copper, Pewter Hooks, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Thimbles, Bracelets, Ear rings, Finger rings, Breast pins, Brooks Watch Chains, Bun Keys, Gold Pens, Pencils, Bonds Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Lepines, and Plain Watches, repaired, cleaned and warranted.

jan 17—6m

Manufactory of
THEODOLITES, ENGINEERS'
Levels,
SURVEYORS' COMPASSES,
&c. &c.

No. 60 South Third Street, Opposite Philadelphia Exchange.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture and repair all kinds of Mathematical and Optical instruments, and will warrant them to be as good as any imported or made in any other country. The same may recommend to use in his possession, recommend from numerous Engineers and other scientific gentlemen, fully justify him in making us a pledge.

As an evening partner at the late firm of Somerville & Draper, he has had the opportunity of making Theodolites on a share of public patronage, on account of the high reputation given to the instruments by those gentlemen.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, thankfully received, and punctually attended to on the most favorable terms. EDMUND DRAPER.

feb 14—1y

HOLMES'
Celebrated Cough Mixture.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaints, Hooping Cough, Consumption, and all affections of the Breast and Lungs.

This highly useful medicine is prepared from the formula of Dr. Holmes, of Philadelphia, and has been used in a very extensive practice, and it with the most unmixed success for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Affections of the Lungs.

It will be found to possess, in an eminent degree, the power of allaying those troublesome tickling coughs, promoting expectoration, relieving difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, habitual cough, &c. It has effected more cures, and is more relied on by the public than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It contains no opium, or any of its preparations, and may be taken with the greatest safety by the most delicate female, or the tender infant. Thousands of dollars in the least interfere with business. Reference can be given to a hundred respectable persons, who have used it, and have procured the receipt for its preparation when in England, and who having for a long time suffered with asthmatism of the lungs, and spitting of blood, experienced a speedy and timely use of this most excellent medicine, completely restored to health. Reference can also be given to other very respectable persons, who have used it in Philadelphia, and the value is fully well some we know bear best many to its efficacy.

☞ Prepared and sold by the proprietor, S. M. HOLMES, SMALL & Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, and door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia. feb 7—1y

Canton House,
No. 38 South Eighth Street, third door below Chesnut street, and also at 262 North Second street, (10 doors above Callowhill, west side.)

CHEAP Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, for sale at the Canton House, No. 38 South Eighth street, and the public, but they have opened those stores for the sale of Tents, Coffee, Chocolate and provisions, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cheap.

Tents, Coffee, Chocolate and Provisions, Tents, Marquees, Jaxs, Muslin and Wool Locks Coffee.

☞ We have a tent for sale, which is most universally adopted in all European cities, and is extensively their business to the sale of the house articles EXCLUSIVELY that forming the agents for the Tents, Coffee, Chocolate and Provisions, CULIAN Flavor which they invariably acquire when sold in the quantities for which they are sold.

The assortment of the articles of this city and its vicinity, respectfully solicited, to which CHARLES & SYLVESTER submit a list of prices, viz:

GREEN TEAS.

Powder or Gunpowder	$1 00 to 1 25
Extra Fine Hyson	1 00 to 1 25
Superior Young Hyson	75 to 1 00
Young Hyson of Fine and good quality	50 to 62½
BLACK TEAS.	
Superior Pecco Tea	$1 00
Superior of Congou or Souchong of excellent qualities, from	62½ to 75
Fine Congou Souchong	50

Fine Cocoa, Chocolate, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, and Roasted Coffee, fresh roasted every morning. DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE TO ANY PART OF PHILADELPHIA. feb 7—1y

To Lawyers.

KEY & RIDDLE, will publish soon, an Analytical Digest of all the Reported Cases determined in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Exchequer, Court of Common Pleas, in Bankruptcy, and in Nisi Prius, and the Court of Bankruptcy, and also the Crown Cases reserved from March term, 1750, to Mich term, 1853, which will be full and complete in